

Maclean's

THE NEW
WAVE OF DEATH
IN EL SALVADOR



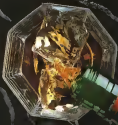
The Horror Of Sex Crimes Against Children

Canada Confronts
A Devastating
Social Problem





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Maclean's

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE NOVEMBER 27, 1997 VOL. 102 NO. 48

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COVER

THE ABUSE OF CHILDREN

Children of both sexes, of all ages and from all social and economic backgrounds can be the victims of abuse. But it is the rapid increase in reports of sexual assaults that has aroused the greatest concern. Still, some say that the statistics simply reflect society's growing willingness to acknowledge the situation, and now, more effort is being made to make children aware of their own rights. — 24

SPECIAL REPORT

COZYING UP TO THE KREMLIN

Prime Minister Mulroney's three-city tour of the turbulent U.S.S.R. could lead to new cooperation—including in the Arctic—between Canada and the troubled socialist superpower, but only if Mikhail Gorbachev can save his reforms, and himself, from a storm of ethnic and economic challenges. — 18



WORLD

WAVE OF TERROR

In the midst of a military offensive by left-wing guerrillas against El Salvador's rightist government, the brutal tortures and killing of six Jesuit priests and two laymen by suspected right-wing death squads in San Salvador was the most horrific incident in a bloody week of civil war. — 26



LETTERS

MISGUIDED CRUSADER?

Your article "A crusader's challenge" (Canada, Nov. 4) unveils the fact that Henry Morgenthau chose a blunt way of breaking the law in order to impose his will. In most countries, such a person would be regarded as a criminal and not a national hero. Why did Morgenthau not choose a normal way of proving his point instead of exploiting loopholes in the existing law? I do not think much of a justice system in which you must break the law to make your point.

Dr. Stanislaw Skowronsky,
Toronto



Morgenthau: 'breaking the law'

The residents of McCully Street in Halifax, where Morgenthau's clinic is located, should be warned. Anti-shortcuts have a history of aggressive behavior. Pro-choice groups can be noisy, but they don't beat clinics or throw rocks. Make you wonder, doesn't it? You can be absolutely sure of one thing: women who do not want to be pregnant will find a way to get an abortion. It is up to the voters to make it legal and safe.

Barbara Dely Yano,
Halifax, N.S.

A DIMINISHING VOICE

As an anglophone living in Quebec, I feel compelled to point out that the French language in and outside of Quebec is at grave danger. ("The return to two solitudes," *Canada*, Nov. 4). No one has ever pretended that the same was true of the English language in Quebec. Rather than proudly speaking of "rights," I wish some English-Canadian would refer to what is happening as French-speaking Canada's right against assimilation and/or isolation.

Oliver Sack,
Gatineau, Que.

The attitude of the members of CUPE Local 812 towards Staff: John Hignett. Hignett's bilingual policy is truly appalling. To limit the language used to saying "Hi" then learn English shows true lack of compassion. And nurses and doctors expected to let their French-speaking patients suffer because those patients cannot express their pain? Is the provincially funded and/or cardiac unit to serve only half the provincial French-speaking New Brunswickers pay taxes too?

Barclay Daint,
Ottawa

MIDDLE-CLASS HEDONISM

Your article "Decrying the middle class" (*Business/Special Report*, Nov. 4) compares fondly speaking today with that in 1990,

DISPUTING FOTH

I must dispute Alan Fotheringham's remarks about me quoted in the Nov. 20 review of his book ("Pick, perky, perky," *Books*). Fotheringham reports that I had good sources—which I may or may not have something to do with the fact she has been a friend of and is now married to, Ray Street minister with Tim Kivimäki. ("I have been a journalist for 18 years, including 10 years on Parliament Hill. I first spoke to Kivimäki in 1986. I deeply regret that, in 1989, a woman still has to prove that her sources did not, and do not, speak to her because of her relationship with a man.")

Mary-Junges,
Toronto

TRAGIC FOOTNOTE

The article "A pen-filled mystery" (*World*, Oct. 28) draws unwarranted attention to the silent failure of the Allen to constrain the substance activities of the Soviet Union after the Second World War. Unfortunately, the complicated disappearance of Raul Wallenberg, while tragic, is only a footnote to the disappearance of the freedom of many Eastern European nations.

Geoffrey Wadsworth,
Ottawa

PASSAGES

DIED: Influential native leader George Manuel, 60, who helped unite Indian people across Canada into a strong political force, after a two-month term suffered by a stroke, in a Kamloops, B.C., hospital. Self-educated, he was widely respected in an arduous political struggle that turned the National Indian Brotherhood into a powerful lobbying organization while president from 1970 to 1975. A Shuswap Indian from the B.C. Nechako band, Manuel helped found the Native Brotherhood of British Columbia and the Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs. He attracted international attention when, in 1978, he became founding president of the World Council of Indigenous Peoples.



DIED: Jean-Claude Malenfant, 50, the Liberal MP for Montreal's east-end riding of Laurier-Solenne who championed the rights of the poor and the sick after a lengthy battle with lung cancer, in hospital near his Montreal home.

SEPARATING: New Zealand Attorney General and former prime minister David Lange, 47, from his wife of 23 years, Naomi. The breaking erupted into scandal after Naomi Lange told reporters that her husband was leaving her for his speech writer, Margaret Pope.

DIED: President of Spain's Communist party Dolores Ibarruri, 93, known during Spain's 1935-1939 civil war as "La Pasionaria" for her speeches that rallied thousands to the Republican cause, of pneumonia.

in a Madrid hospital. An international symbol of the fight against fascism, Ibarruri is believed by literary scholars to have inspired the character of Pilar in Ernest Hemingway's *For Women We Die*. Told.

DIED: Franz Josef II, 83, Prince of Liechtenstein, who, since becoming head of state in 1929, saw his tiny, underdeveloped principality turn into an industrialized country and tax and banking haven, after a long illness, in a Swiss hospital.

DIED: American concert player William Edmund (Wild Bill) Brewster, 63, a jazz great who won international acclaim throughout his almost 50-year career for his soulful playing style, of complications following heart surgery, in hospital near his Santa Barbara, Calif., home.

the Bay

POUR
MONSIEUR

POUR
MONSIEUR

EAU DE TOILETTE
CONCENTRÉE
SPRAY

CHANEL

RESIST
THE
USUAL

TASTE
THE
REWARDS



LETTERS

FREE TRADE PREDICTIONS

If there is any consolation to be gained from the de-administration of Canada under the Free Trade Agreement with the United States ("Opening out of the 91st century," *Business Week*, Oct. 22), it is that warehouses pollute far less than factories do. Furthermore, as more and more Canadians lose their jobs, we will have far fewer automobiles on the roads spraying their fumes into the air. I suppose we should all be grateful to the Mulroney government for its renewed commitment to the environment.

Christopher J. Gans,
North Bay, Ont.

Congratulations to Peter C. Newman for saying it like it is. Far from celebrating that free trade is bad for Canada, our Prime Minister is about to drop the other shoe: the Goods and Services Tax due to kick in on Jan. 1, 1991. In any event, this additional blow will accelerate unemployment, cause double-digit inflation and bring Canada to its knees within one year of its implementation.

Joseph Carraro,
Garnet, Ont.

NG APPEAL

Federal Justice Minister Doug Lewis has done the right thing by ordering the extradition to California of Charles Ng ("Ng's extradition ordered," *National Notes*, Nov. 4). Unfortunately, the lawyer for the accused must surrender plans to appeal that order, which could tie up the case for years and allow Ng to stay in Canada, where he does not belong.

Dan Symak,
Stady Nook, Ont.

LIFESTYLE, NOT DIETING

Congratulations on your recent article on the dangers of dieting ("The dangers of dieting," *Cover*, Oct. 16). The problems of dieting, causing feelings of depression and dropping one's metabolic rate, were well portrayed. However, the use of body-mass index was confusing to the reader, because it is another way of relating overall condition to weight. Wasting time and body composition may be measurements more at ease with users of today. In fact, adopting a healthy lifestyle may result in increased weight but a slimmer body. The focus in the 1990s will be on improved self-esteem, which will result in individuals making positive lifestyle changes that will allow them to be the best they can be.

Linda Goukassak,
Portage la Proulx, Man.

IT MAKES THE SAME CAPPUCCINO AS A \$1500 MACHINE. IT ALSO MAKES IT A LITTLE EASIER TO SWALLOW.

Now there's a way to make perfect cappuccino at a price that won't leave a bitter taste.

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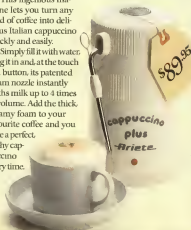
To make tea, hot toddies or Irish Coffee. Or even to heat or reheat soup.

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CATCH THE COOP - WEEKDAYS 6-10 AM

KEY 590
TORONTO'S CLASSIC HITS



LETTERS

VIGILANCE IN THE BANK

Your Oct. 23 cover story ("Hiding the drug money") implies that Canadian money-laundering legislation is insufficient because, unlike U.S. banks, banks in Canada are not forced by law to report cash transactions of \$10,000 or more. What you fail to point out, however, is that earnest and former officials are among those now raising doubts about the effectiveness of the U.S. reporting provisions. Canada's major banks have joined the battle against money laundering. Still are constantly being trained to recognize laundering techniques. Suspicious transactions are reported or turned away. These procedures—coupled with Canada's Bill C-41—offer a much more effective solution than the simplistic and bureaucratic U.S. reporting methods. The Royal Bank alone reported 70 cases of suspected money laundering to the RCMP in the first nine months of this year. We suspect that, under the clogged U.S. system, many of these cases would have simply been lost in a sea of paper.

John E. Chelivsky,
President, Royal Bank of Canada,
Montreal

HOAX OF THE DECADE

A libtarian deserves the honor of the decade awarded for participating in a Senate nomination election ("A little jaunt," Cover, Nov. 6). But who is going to tell the voters, the *Belmont Perry* in general and *Statutory Writers* in particular, that, in reality, no one—I mean no one—gives a hoot about the Senate.

Gordon M. Stuch,
Blawieville, Que.

At the rate we are going under the Conservative government in Ottawa, if we are not careful we will end up with a Triple E Senate whether we like it or not. That will be when Canada has two senators in Washington.

Ann Williams,
Edmonton

MOVING PLATES

The earthquake, it seems, has shaken up more than just San Francisco ("The origins of killer quakes," Cover, Oct. 30). You get a bit moved up and leave the Pacific and North American plates moving in your illustration opposite to have they actually move.

Jim Rinta,
Vancouver

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should specify name, address and telephone number. Mail addresses: Letters to the Editor, Maclean's magazine, 440 Queen Street West, 777 Bay St. Toronto, Ont. M5W 1A2.

The Velvet Touch.

Black Velvet.
The Smooth One.

**AS SEEN ON TELEVISION.
THE SONY HANDYCAM.**



Products advertised in TV commercials are often described "as seen on television." But, unheard of in an industry where high picture quality has been achievable only with professional equipment, the Sony Brwn F70 Handycam™ commercials were actually shot with the camera they are advertising.

When, inevitably, other camcorder makers try to duplicate the Sony F70 on-air achievement, we wager you will find their pictures soft and not quite up to professional standards.

Look at the crisp, clear F70 commercials on your screen. Isn't the picture quality as good as all the other commercials? Can you tell the difference? With the Sony 8mm F70 Handycam you can take incredibly high quality pictures with an ease that will amaze you.

Even more amazing, you won't need a VCR or adaptor to play them back. The F70 is its own playback. A simple, easy-to-use cord plugs directly into your television set.

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1001-1005.

Book Reviews 104-105, 111, 114-115, 118-119

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OPENING NOTES

Arthur Rimbaud gets into advertising, Lech Walesa juggles invitations, and the Hells Angels go to court

THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINE

During a 7-day visit to North America in search of converts and for his long-armed country, Polish Solidarity leader Lech Walesa displayed a dash ability to juggle conflicting invitations from various supporters in the labor movement and U.S. President George Bush. As he prepared to leave Ottawa on Nov. 13, Walesa first declined Bush's offer to whisk him to Washington, D.C., aboard a government jet. The reason: the United Food and Commercial Workers had already arranged a place for Walesa. Later, moreover, a Washington-based spokesman for the American Federation of Labor and Congress-



Widespread conducting irritations

Industrial Organizations, noted that the United Laborers in Canada and the United States had in fact sponsored Wilson's visit to North America. According to Ridgely, the Fullin leader decided to ride with A-100 supporters, even had supplied Solidarity with money and a car to travel throughout the dark, seven-year period when Solidarity was an outlawed organization. And Bush was rebuffed a second time when he invited Wilson to dine at the White House on Nov. 12—an evening on which Wilson had agreed to attend a dinner with A-100 president Louis Klein and other union leaders. Still, the former millionaire and winner of the 1963 Nobel Peace Prize resuscitated his reputation as a labor ally, such as when White House aides rescheduled dinner with the President for Nov. 16. Diplomats do not always wear striped suits.

Bringing the scrolls into the light

Aldagha's discovery of original manuscripts is a close-run race. In 1947, uncovered a priceless source of information for biblical scholars. Still, even today, more than half the texts of the First Dead Sea Scrolls, only about half the 400 Hebrew and Aramaic documents have been translated. Now, however, biblical scholars have been given better access to the library. As a result, from 200 to 400 at a year, Elton Stahler, a professor at the Atlantic School of Theology in Halifax, recently received several documents from the library. Stahler says that, in January, he hopes to provide a paper on manuscripts that could provide further insights into the development of Judaism and the origin of Christianity. "They seem to be a collection much in the same theme,"

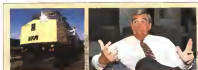


Attention: half the usually same have translated

language and thought, as the biblical poems. They are attributed to various biblical figures. They reflect a very rich and deep poetry." Schaller added that she and her colleagues were working hard to speed up the publication of the scrolls. Amen.

CLASSIFIED
INFORMATION

The Central Intelligence Agency made a concession to the two-member family last week: it opened a \$1.4-million day care center for 104 children of its employees at its McLean, Va., headquarters. But for security reasons, the center's 28 childcare workers do not use the children's last names, and children with identical first names are identified by their Christian name and middle initial. Said center manager Clara Baylor: "The list of children enrolled here is classified." For the children of CIA employees, even the playground has its secrets.



Via train: Bonbardier. Canadian cuts and a unique U.S. service.

MAKING TRACKS BELOW THE BORDER

When he announced last month that Via Rail would slash passenger-train service by more than half in 1996, federal Transport Minister Benoît Bouchard came under fire from critics across the country. But for Washington, D.C.-based Amtrak—the largest passenger-train service in the United States—those scheduled cuts went as welcome as an on-time arrival. Last May, Amtrak launched a unique service linking passengers from Winnipeg 240 km south to

Grand Rapids, M.D. There, they can board an Amtrak train to Seattle and another shuttle bus service to Vancouver. Amtrak spokesman Sue Martin told *Maple* that the service was designed to offer Canadian tourists an alternative route west. But she conceded that, shortly after Bourdain announced the *Vin* cuts—which will reduce service between Winnipeg and Vancouver—Amtrak introduced an ad campaign promoting the special service. All aboard.



Boletus 249. same eyes and feet as above

Coffee, tea or fresh air?

For many passengers, air travel is sometimes made less than just a physical discomfort on a scratchy throne, sore eyes, headaches, dizziness and fatigue. In the past, many travelers blamed smokers for causing those problems by looking the air in cramped passenger compartments. But, although airlines have now banned smoking, the airlines' critics are still blaming the passengers. Experts who addressed the annual meeting of the International Congress of Flight Attendants in Toronto last month said that, in many flights, pilots—not smokers—must be largely responsible for the air quality aboard commercial flights. According to independent U.S. toxicologist Larry Holcomb, pilots sometimes decide to try to lower fuel costs by reducing the fresh air supply to the cabin. Holcomb, who is also a spokesman for the American Society of Flight Attendants, says that pilots from aircraft manufacturer Boeing Corp., confirmed that the practice is not uncommon. Still, Cain stressed that it did not threaten passengers' health. And there is a remedy. An toxicologist Holcomb noted at Brussels, "Because of the smaller number of passengers, the fresher part of the cabin is always first class." At 35,000 feet, fresh air is

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR A DEAD POET

Employees at a Montreal advertising agency say that they actively agreed on an illustration for a current government campaign to encourage social acceptance of the mentally handicapped. Astonishingly, they used a portrait of a somewhat youth with a compelling stare to seduce one million pamphlets for their client, Quebec's Ministry of Health and Social Services. But several people who have informed Jacques Dorval, the president of *Muséum/Vestale* (McGill-Brickson's Montreal office), think they agency had selected an unappetizing picture of Arthur Rimbaud, the talented 19th-century French poet. Still, the Quebec government has decided to continue distribution in the brochure. *People's Justice*.

ANGELS WITH
A COPYRIGHT

For the more than 100 chapters of the Hell's Angels motorcycle club throughout the world, it will be a chance to settle a score. This week, the club's lawyers are scheduled to launch a trademark-infringement suit in a Los Angeles court-rooms against locally based fitness company Concord New Horizons Corp. Club spokesman Gerry



Characteristics and changes in the service sector

Chenoweth told *Maxwell's* that his Angeleno friends decided to launch the suit out there among Casanova's recently released film, *New Angels*. According to Chenoweth, the film presents an authentic portrayal of a motorcycle gang whose members' patches are emblazoned with patches resembling the Angels' copyrighted red-and-black winged suit. Directed New York City chapter president Thomas Maguire, "It looks as if I should see a cinema actor wearing our patch." Repetitions are fragile things.

*A prize for
nodding off*

While Ronald Reagan sometimes dozed off at meetings, George Bush has turned the tables on aides who were long hours—and sometimes fall asleep on the job. To that end, White House photographers take candid shots of the sleeping staffers—and the President then presents them with the evidence of a light-headed ceremony. Said Press Secretary Marilyn Fitzwater, who has recently photographed while sleeping aboard Air Force One: "The award is given to whoever can go to sleep in the most embarrassing situation without any remorse whatsoever."



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Even the XL 1500, our basic typewriter, has features like WordEraser® and full line memory correction.

In fact, you could say when it comes to typewriters, two words say it all—Smith Corona.

Afred Powis as corporate superman

BY DIANE FRANCIS

Few executives survive the rough-and-tumble world of big business as long as has Alfred Powis of Noranda Inc. For 21 years, he has been its chief executive officer and supervised its growth from a regionally based mining company to an energy, forestry and mining monolith, which now reports profits of about \$8.2 billion per day. His staying power is all the more unusual considering his opposition to Noranda's capture in 1981 by its current owners.

Powis's corporate longevity has baffled many observers, but his given has a unique vintage: poise and power bear. Inside the Noranda's boardroom, he has been a cunning strategist and a quick shifter. Outside its confines, he has acquired political leverage as a founding co-chairman of the influential Business Council on National Issues. A concerned Canadian, he became upset that the tide in the 1988 federal election appeared to be turning against free trade, so he and Brian-Laird, president of Treasury Board, raised \$2 million from various corporations and individuals to publicize the deal's benefits.

One of Powis's main concerns is the federal government's \$58-billion budget deficit. Since public loans. The company itself is averse to that strategy and, to that end, three years ago it relinquished a series of television commercials designed to raise its public profile.

Noranda employs 44,000 workers and in 1988 it racked up revenues of \$5.86 billion, an amount slightly greater than New Brunswick's gross domestic product, the sum total of all goods and services sold that year in the province. Noranda controls 10 per cent of Canada's forestry business, one of the country's largest export industries; it is one of the 16 largest mining companies in the world and it controls three large oil companies.

Noranda has grown mostly through a head-spinning series of takeovers, culminating this year in a \$1.2-billion buy-out of Pilobolus Ltd. with Swedish partner Trifolium AB (making a \$2.3-billion offer to buy the 72.5 per cent of Pilobolus

'He smokes three packages of cigarettes a day, is not shy with martinis—and yet he's always there when the bell rings'

them last a high-profile takeover battle (over Noranda), and over time, control has been shared between the Peter and Edward Broadbent companies.

Even though Noranda is Canada's eighth-largest enterprise, it remains little-known that is because Noranda is a background participant in our economy, selling commodities which are incorporated into the products the public buys. The company itself is averse to that strategy and, to that end, three years ago it relinquished a series of television commercials designed to raise its public profile.

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bridge stock they did not already own) and the \$122 million purchase this summer of the Quebec forestry company Noranda Pulp Inc. Aggressive takeovers rarely Noranda's wheel it, and the secret of Powis's success is equally simple. Said Powis's friend Adam Zimmeman, who heads the subsidiary, Noranda Pulp Inc.: "He didn't make any big mistakes and has lots of secrets."

Zimmeman and Powis rank as one of Canada's closest executive partnerships. But they are very much the odd couple. Zimmeman is part of the Canadian business establishment and is suave and polished in appearance. Powis, on the other hand, is less formal and speaks his summer in a firm, Zimmeman said that Powis is "some kind of a hedonist. He takes more care of himself than anybody I know and gets away with it. He smokes three packages of cigarettes a day, is not shy with martinis and yet he's always there when the bell rings."

Powis began his career in a financial industry with Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada in Montreal, but he left in 1955 when he was hired away from his \$300-a-month job to earn \$600 a month as the understudy to Noranda's treasurer. To a young, fast-moving Montrealer like Powis, Toronto was a bore, presided by a crusty Old Guard led by Argus Corp.'s legendary John Angus (Bill McDonald). Recalled Powis: "When I first came, there was an Old Boys' network. But McDonald wanted to take over Noranda, and we fought him off, so he blackballed me from joining the Toronto Club for years after I became [Noranda's] president. He eventually relented, and I joined."

Now a rising member of Toronto's business establishment himself, Powis sees the changes in his native Quebec as positive and exciting. Said Powis: "When I was growing up, a well-educated businessman would not go into business. Now, that's totally changed. The English were resistant because they controlled all the economic levers, but it was because the French did not go into business. Now, Montreal's coming back very slowly. As the Toronto, it has changed."

Incredibly, Powis recently headed off the Bostonians until 1981, then served as their trusted chief executive officer. He freely admits he wishes he had won that battle, but at the same time does not feel that the type of success he has achieved is a public-policy problem. "Ever since this country became a country," Powis declared, "we've worried about corporate concentration. The CTR owned almost everything; there were Argus Corp. would own it all. Then it changed. The Bostonians and Bostonians were unkind of 20 years ago, and 50 years from now will be around. As for Noranda, I wish we had been taken over, but I cannot think of any set of rules to stop takeovers that wouldn't hurt the system in other ways. As things turned out, they got \$200 million into Noranda's treasury back in 1983 before the last recession, which, quite frankly, saved our skin." And now, with giant Rockefeller in its stable, Powis and Noranda are off in search of new challenges.

SHUTTLE TO JAIL

TWO MEMBERS
OF COLOMBIA'S
DRUG CARTELS
GET 22-YEAR SEN-
TENCES IN A NEW
BRUNSWICK COURT

It was placed as the inaugural flight in a regular cocaine shuttle between South America and the United States—via Atlantic Canada. But the substance, when it came to an unexpectedly early end on April 3, when the first load of 1,100 lb of cocaine—worth about \$50 million—packed aboard a two-engine Cessna 440B plane, took landed near Fredericton. Last week, the aircraft's two pilots, José Galindo Sánchez and Fernando Norberto Jaramillo, both natives of Colombia, pleaded guilty to charges of importing cocaine and possession of cocaine for the purposes of trafficking. Their sentences reflected both maturity and the lethal potential of their contraband cargo. "You are potential businessmen and pilots capable of transporting this dangerous cargo thousands of miles," Justice David Russell of the New Brunswick Court of Queen's Bench in Burnaby, 35 km east of Fredericton, told Galindo and Mendoza. "I consider each of you to be professional criminals." Then, Russell sentenced each of the Colombians to 22 years in prison.

The case, solved with the help of a Canadian pilot turned informant, provided dramatic evidence of Canada's intended role in new Colombian drug-smuggling tactics. U.S. officials, who cooperate closely with Canadian law-enforcement officers in the war against drugs, have observed recently that Colombia's drug cartels have been changing the rules of drug traffic in an effort to reach those first generations of North Americans more than 10 years ago. Previously content to leave the distribution of their product up to local criminal networks, Colombian drug lords have recently discovered that they can drastically increase their profits by taking over at least some of those operations themselves. And according to testimony given by RCMP officers in court last week, Galindo and

Mendoza were part of a far larger smuggling scheme designed by a drug cartel based in the southwestern Colombian city of Medellín. Its goal is to make New Brunswick a major distribution centre for cocaine in North America. Said New Brunswick RCMP Sgt. Mark Fleming after the court date: "They had planned to fly continuous loads of cocaine into New Brunswick."

Indeed, the security around the Burton courthouse underscored the violent reach of the cartel that employed the two men. As a three-truck caravan drove the Colombians to the Burton Court, the federal musician-security police in nearby Rimousi, 150 km northwest of Fredericton, two sharpshooters equipped with 308-calibre rifle with a red-dot sight on the roof of the red-brick courthouse. Inside, many police armed with U.S.-made M-16 and German MP-5 semiautomatic rifles patrolled the halls. Court officers were bolstered by RCMP officers. "These men were, in large part, a cautious reaction to the apparent attempt in September by five heavily armed South Americans to kidnap Galindo and Mendoza out of prison. Those five men—whose identities remain in doubt—will have a preliminary hearing in New Brunswick on Dec. 11. And the Colombians also implicated in the smuggling operation are scheduled to make court appearances in Montreal in January.

The trail of kidnapping that eventually led to Galindo and Mendoza's arrest began with a man known as Douglas Jaramillo, a Canadian businessman pilot who is now in jail. New Brunswick RCMP drug chief Cpl. Gary LeGravelly told the court last week that Jaramillo worked as a pilot and courier for the Medellín drug cartel and was "one of the few non-Colombians to be recruited" into the smugglers' inner circle. So close was Jaramillo to the cartel's leadership that he

October, 1988, at the request of his then-employer, Diego Caceres, a partner of Medellín drug lord Pablo Escobar. Jaramillo flew to the Mountains to evaluate its smuggling potential.

Two months later, however, Jaramillo se-

cretly departed smuggling operation.

According to LeGravelly, last Feb. 3, Jaramillo met with three Colombians, one of them Galindo, at New York City's La Guardia airport. They told Jaramillo that Caceres wanted an airstrip in New Brunswick—and they gave him \$420,000 for that purchase and related expenses. With RCMP help, Jaramillo procured a little-used private airstrip, known as the Wynne Field, at Burton Corner, a hamlet about 25 km northwest of Fredericton. As Caceres's plans matured, he told Jaramillo that he would receive about 25 lb of cocaine for each shipment that reached Canada—most of that intended for the United States.

On March 3, LeGravelly added, Jaramillo contacted Mendoza on a tour of the facility that he had arranged for his Colombian master. First, he escorted him into Canada across one

cross, had been awaiting their arrival for four hours. While Jaramillo and some officers going to his assistant took the unnamed Colombian to a motel, other officers took charge of their cargo. Following the Colombian's plan, they stopped on a road in Montreal, where they substituted sugar for the cocaine before delivering it to Caceres's contacts. As a result of that operation, officers arrested three New York-based South Americans in Montreal, who are in appear at Quebec Superior Court on Jan. 15. Meanwhile, Mendoza and Galindo proceeded to Toronto, where police observed their activities before arresting them on April 4.

Police, said that the dramatic operation was a desperate attempt to do what is the most part a long war against the drug trade in fact, U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration officials say that two or three planeloads of cocaine, similar in size to the April seizure, travel undisturbed through Atlantic Canada every month. And, although Canadian officials confiscated an estimated \$400 million worth of drugs last year, that is believed to be only about five per cent of the total. Indeed, in the case of cocaine, the smuggled supply appears to be increasing—a spite of the Colombian government's war against the drug cartels. "The cocaine now, all through 1989, police have been reporting steadily increasing purity and lower prices," said an RCMP official. "That is an indication that cocaine is plentiful."

As well, last week's court case drew attention to the question that makes the Mexicans a chief route for smuggling their cocaine into North America. New Brunswick alone has about 30 isolated, little-used airstrips. In addition, both it and neighbouring New Scotia have countless dirt roads with small, unimproved runways. The dope business is in the hands of the boys, and they're taking advantage of New Brunswick's geography," observed Fredericton-based author Barry Green, whose book *When Five Was Nine* last year looked at the age of Prohibition. "People can go back and forth with impunity." Despite last week's verdict, the Atlantic coast's cocaine trade is trouble North America's embattled drug-enforcement officers.

PRESTON BAYNOLLE with GLEN ALLEN
in Burton and MARK CLARK and
LISA NUN DODGE in Ottawa



Mendoza (cocaine) and Galindo (right): planeloads of cocaine smuggled into the Maritimes every month

of roughly 96 unregistered crossings using the New Brunswick border. The two have resisted a plan and flew over the airport. According to RCMP testimony, Mendoza said Jaramillo to take the boys from a plane of trees at one end of the strip. That request was not acted on, and at 8 a.m. on April 3, when Mendoza and Galindo attempted to land on the strip, their plane skidded off the runway after hitting through the trees.

RCMP officers, some dispatched in local ground

National Notes

TUBAHAN PROTEST

The Alberta Association of Municipal Districts and Counties endorsed a resolution demanding that Sika members of the town be forbidden to wear turbans while in uniform. Police Sergeant General Peter Blinn has not asked in a court case to aid reconsideration from RCMP Commissioner Norman Baker that the town allow the traditional Sikh headgear.

WANDER ZAIN THIS AGAIN

British Columbia Premier Vision Zain said that, 13 is the date for a by-election in the Victoria-area riding of Oak Bay-Gordon Head, vacated last week when former attorney general Ross Smith resigned to take a federal post as chairman of Canadian National Railways. Vision Zain's Social Credit party has lost five straight by-elections since he assumed office in 1987—six in the year.

A LITERARY GAP

A study by two Quebec francophone groups showed that about 30 per cent of francophones across Canada are functionally illiterate, compared with 14.7 per cent of anglophones. The study used a United Nations definition that a person has less than nine years of schooling is functionally illiterate.

POLICING THE POLICE

Ontario Solicitor General Steven Oliver announced that his department will set up a permanent team of police officers, led by an avowed, to investigate police shenanigans in the province. The move is part of a package of measures designed to improve police relations with other agencies.

MURDO SUES OTTAWA

Former Liberal justice officer Minister John Murdo has filed a lawsuit in the Federal Court of Canada claiming that the RCMP is harassing him. Murdo has been under investigation by the RCMP since 1986 over allegations that about \$150,000 in federal funds were diverted through a business organization into his 1984 campaign for the Liberal leadership.

PRE-ACCESSION VICTORY

Little-known potential contenders in the race for the federal Liberal leadership were given a boost when party officials agreed to hold an all-candidates' forum in Toronto on Jan. 26 and 27. Some potential candidates had complained that the originally scheduled May date for the contest would have allowed first-runner Jean Charest to go off to Toronto to campaign for the June convention before the federal back-packs.



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CANADA

Questions of privilege

A senator faces charges of theft and fraud

The longevity of Eileen Robert Argue's political career is matched only by the remarkable number of bizarre tales that surround it. As a federal parliamentarian for more than four decades, the Prairie socialist-turned-Liberal senator Argue, 66, has acquired a reputation as a political lion. At the same time, his private doings in debt-busting have raised eyebrows among his more reserved Red Chamber colleagues. But last week, Argue's senatorial status among more conventional politicians suddenly became secondary to a more delicious distraction. After a 13-month-long investigation into Argue's use of his Senate privileges during his wife Jennie's unsuccessful attempt to win an Ottawa-area Liberal nomination before last year's federal election, the RCMP charged Argue with five offences, including fraud and theft. With the indictment, Argue became the first senator in Canadian history to be charged with criminal abuse of Senate funds.

Argue will appear in Ottawa courtrooms on Dec. 8 to hear his charges. Allegations date between October, 1987, and July, 1988, he allowed office supplies, his Senate staff and parliamentary staff vouchers to be used in his wife's campaign for the Niagara riding nomination, in maintenance of the Criminal Code. As well, the police allege that he illegally used Senate funds to hire research associates who then worked instead on Jean Argue's behalf. In all, the actor charged Argue with one act of breach of trust, two counts of false and misleading statements of value of over \$1,000 and another of theft under \$1,000. Some of these charges carry a maximum penalty of 14 years in prison and, if convicted, Argue could be stripped of his Senate seat.

Spending through his lawyer, Ottawa-based John McNeill, Argue acknowledged that he used Senate funds in support of his wife's campaign. Indeed, he has repaid \$3,547 to the Senate. But Argue also strongly denied any improper abuse or breach of the law. "I've never used Senate funds," he said. "If I was against the rules, he was against the fact. There was no criminal intent."

Until allegations about his use of Senate funds surfaced last year, Argue was best-known for his quacks of character and a change to party legislation that created the *Bill of Rights*. Elected in 1945 at age 26 to represent Wood Mountain, Sask., in the House of Commons as a member of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF), Argue's fiery public style earned him the party's leadership. But when the CCF became the New Democratic Party (NDP) in 1961, another Saskatchewan populist, Tommy Douglas, defeated Argue for the new party's leadership. Stung by his defeat, Argue joined Lester Pearson's Liberals the next year, an act that started him the long study of

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Argue and wife Jean in 1987 protest at U.S. grain subsidies; allegations of misused Senate funds

several former colleagues. Veterans Reform MP Leslie Benjamin, for one, recalls Argue's defection as "one of the worst, double-crossing, treacherous ever pulled on a political party in Canada," and said he still does not speak to Argue even if the two men pass each other in a shopping aisle.

But despite being named to the Senate by Pearson in 1966, and later acting as the lone Saskatchewan member of Pierre Trudeau's cabinet between 1968 and 1984—as minister of state for the Wheat Board—Argue remained at odds with the Ottawa Establishment. Indeed, he often surprised members of the upper house with his distinctive political style. In January, 1987, he and his wife picnicked outside the U.S. Embassy in Ottawa to protest Washington's subsidy of U.S. wheat sales to China.

Other causes embraced by the former senator were even more startling. Once, he appeared for regulations on the nutritional content of food. On another occasion, he rose in the Senate to complain that the parliamentary

taller refused to press his suits. But few of Argue's enthusiasts provided as much content in his interest in alternative medicines. In the wake of a visit to the Philippines in 1985, Argue urged the Senate to create a committee to study the health healing practices in that country. But according to several Argue staff members, both Jean Argue and Dorothy Charon, the senator's new-elected legislative secretary, have also practiced faith healing themselves since the 1960s.

Many senators told McNeill's tale that Argue's unconventional behavior distanced him from his colleagues, few of whom have risen to his defunct. In fact, the Senate standing committee on internal economy began probing his spending after press reports in *The Ottawa Citizen* in June, 1988, quoted Argue's Senate employees as saying that they had worked as

Jean Argue's campaign. The committee concluded that Argue had misused the funds and ordered him to repay \$5,547 to the chamber. But the committee also launched its investigation by hiring accountants to examine Argue's travel claims. And after last fall's election, Liberal senators turned their findings over to the RCMP—which has week confirmed that it is still pursuing a second investigation into Argue's travel expenses.

In his few public statements about the case, Argue has mentioned his incomes. He refused a McNeill's interview request in September, instead releasing a two-page statement that portrayed him and his wife as housewives and gardeners who maintain a simple lifestyle in an Ottawa bungalow, which they bought in 1958. Finally, the determined senatorship has no intention of backing down before his latest challenge.

BURTON WALLACE and DARRYL JENSON
in Ottawa

COZYING UP TO THE KREMLIN

CRITICS SAY THAT
MULRONEY'S FIRST
OFFICIAL VISIT
TO MOSCOW IS
POORLY TIMED

Right from the start, the main purpose of the trip had been to promote closer economic ties between Canada and the Soviet Union. But as Prime Minister Brian Mulroney prepared to leave Ottawa last Sunday on the first leg of his long-awaited visit to Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev, a small circle of senior advisers scrambled to keep up with developments in Europe—and anticipate future tremors. Both in the Prime Minister's Office and the departments of external affairs, officials were frantically reviewing Mulroney's briefing notes and reviewing his speeches to take account of the astounding news of reforms now rolling across Soviet-dominated Eastern Europe—including the sudden crumbling of the Berlin Wall last week's lifting of travel restrictions on citizens of Czechoslovakia. "People here are breaking out—there is still so much to do," one External Affairs staffer complained late last week. Another adviser stressed that planning for the trip was being revised daily. "Every time you write a brief on the Eastern Bloc these days, it is out of date 12 hours later."

The extraordinary events in the Communist world threatened to overshadow the decidedly more modest objectives of Mulroney's five-day visit to the Soviet Union. Indeed, those involved in organizing the trip insisted that Mulroney's visit is not intended to signal a major

shift in Canadian policy towards the Kremlin. "We are part of NATO," said one official, explaining the cautious approach adopted by Canada as far as responding to recent changes in Eastern Europe. "We cannot act alone." To avoid opening a step with Canada's allies at a time when East-West relations are evolving rapidly, Mulroney will likely try to keep the primary focus of his trip on bilateral issues such as trade and Arctic co-operation.

Critics: In fact, some experts have argued that Canada's cautious diplomacy towards the Soviet Union is justified—given the current economic and political crisis facing Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev (page 23). Others point out that, in spite of Soviet declarations to the contrary, Mulroney is not at the top of Moscow's list of diplomatic priorities. But, to some observers, Canada has moved out on a chance to advance the remarkable changes in the Soviet Union by not adopting a more activist diplomatic role. "Canada has more or less sat by and watched everything happen," said Timothy Colton, a Canadian specialist in Soviet affairs who now teaches at Harvard University. Adlai Colton, "Most of the changes that are taking place in the Soviet Union have been under way for some time. It is hard to see Mulroney's visit making any new ground."

Still, Canadian officials maintain that this week's visit will mark a significant warming in relations between the two countries. The highlight of the trip was expected to be a meeting between Mulroney and Gorbachev within the walls of the Kremlin on Nov. 21, the Prime Minister's first full day in the Soviet Union. Those talks, which will follow an earlier meet-



Gorbachev greets Mulroney in 1985; courting peace

ing with Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Rybikov, were scheduled to last three hours, although Canadian officials said last week they were hopeful that the two leaders would agree to prolong these discussions.

Benefits: In all, Mulroney will see away as 15 separate appointments with his Soviet hosts. One of the most important and threatening will be an Arctic co-operation agreement to formal-

ize and expand relations between the two countries in such areas as science, education and technology (page 34). Mulroney will also preside at the inaugural meeting in Moscow of the Canada-U.S.S.R. Business Council, a joint effort of Canadian entrepreneurs and Soviet state officials to encourage bilateral trade and investment. And to help Canadian firms obtain private funding for Soviet ventures, Mulroney will sign a foreign-investment protection agreement similar to those that Canada has with several Western countries. In Ottawa, officials said last week that the agreement is designed to prevent future Soviet government demands to stop ousting Canadian investments in that country. It would also offer loan guarantees to banks that lend money to Canadian-Soviet joint ventures.

In addition, Canadian officials said that, while

agreement is designed to deal with the growing number of cases in which drug dealers for Canada are routed from Asia through the Soviet Union. Other treaties will commit the two sides to improving measures to protect the environment and to exchanging information on space research and nuclear reactor safety. And the range of issues likely to be covered is endless. Canadian officials say of the rapidly improving relationship between the two countries: "Who would have believed five years ago that Canadian and Soviet policemen would be co-operating to fight the spread of drugs?" one federal spokesman remarked last week.

Despite those efforts, however, some Canadian and Soviet analysts have accused Mulroney's government of being slow to recognize the impact of Gorbachev's policies on Soviet society. Ottawa's approach to Canadian-Soviet relations is symbolized, for many by the fact that Mulroney is one of the last Western leaders to pay an official visit to Moscow since the death of Gorbachev's predecessor, Konstantin Chernenko, in 1985. "I worry that your government and your people are late in recognizing what is taking place here," Sergio Molodtchov, head of the Moscow-based Canada section at the Soviet Institute for U.S. and Canadian Studies, told Mulroney.

Warning: In spite of the trade agreements to be signed next week and the presence of some 160 Canadian businessmen in Moscow to take part in the Canada-U.S.S.R. Business Council inauguration, Molodtchov warned that a follow-up to Ottawa to exploit the opportunities that have arisen as a result of the new Soviet openness could have long-term economic consequences. "If it is not done something here, it will be someone else," he said.

And those who get in on the ground floor now will be the ones to profit. "In fact, of a total of about 1,600 joint ventures approved by the Soviet authorities in the past two years, only 23 involve Canadian partners. That number does not include two much larger projects that are not yet approved: a \$250-million, 60-story office tower in downtown Moscow proposed by Toronto's Bickman family, and a possible \$1-billion airborne and submarine cable (Leningrad) involving a group of high-profile Canadian entrepreneurs.

On the other hand, some experts say that Canada should be cautious about investing in the Soviet Union. For one thing, the political turmoil in the Soviet Union—especially in the restive republics—and the emotional warnings of impatient Soviet officials that the Soviet economy is on the verge of collapse have not encouraged foreign investment. "The economic situation is disastrous," observed Peter Phillips, a political science professor at Harvard. But, McMaster University and a Soviet Ukrainian who came to Canada in 1964. "Capitalism is not a charity." McDonald's Restaurants of Canada president George Colton, whose firm plans to open a peak burger outlet in Moscow in January, acknowledges the uncertainty that surrounds investing in the Soviet Union. "Going in is a risk," Colton added, "but so is waiting too long."

Skeptic: Soviet spokesmen acknowledge that their country faces tremendous problems. But Molodtchov, for one, complained that Ottawa has given off "mixed signals" about its willingness to do business with the Soviet Union. Many Soviet analysts still bristle at the memory of a speech delivered in Calgary last January by External Affairs Minister Joe Clark. In a Clark preached caution to Western policy towards the Soviet Union and said that Canada should not be lulled into relaxing its defenses by Soviet changes.

Canadian analysts who track foreign policy say that there are signs of a rift in Clark's own department between those who favor an essentially retreating relations with Moscow and those who want Ottawa to take a more cautious approach. Shortly after his Calgary speech, Clark convened a meeting of senior External Affairs bureaucrats in Jasper, Alta., to review a wide range of foreign-policy issues. Among the items on the agenda was an internal report that the prime minister's office had given of Canada's relations with the Soviet Union.

Previously, some department officials said that the senior product's perceptible shift in Clark's approach to East-West ties. In May, he delivered a markedly more optimistic speech in Toronto in which he urged Western nations to recognize "the new reality of East-West relations." The minister added that the new Soviet attitude was "one of the most significant, surprising and hopeful signs in the world today." Observed Laurence Black, director of the School of Soviet and East European Studies at Carleton University in Ottawa, "The change in approach between the two speeches was clear. The first one seemed to be saying, 'Don't treat those guys, you never know what they will be up to next. But the second speech was all sweeties and light.'

Warning: Other observers remain perturbed by what they regard as Ottawa's failure to exploit the opportunities created by Gorbachev's revolution. As an example, Franklin Griffiths, a professor of Soviet studies at the University of Toronto, said long-standing Soviet interest in Canada's aerospace will intensify. "Soviet curiosity about Canada's constitution is growing as is nearly theoretical under changes proposed by Gorbachev, the Soviet republics have been promised economic

diplomacy and greater political independence.

Last month, Alberta deputy Premier James Horner returned from a working visit to Moscow and Ukraine during which he discussed the current state of bilateral political relations with Alexander Yakovlev, a former Soviet ambassador to Canada and now one of Gorbachev's most influential advisers. Horner concluded by stating leading Soviet politicians and academics to attend a University of Alberta conference next October on the problems of federalism. But Griffiths, who served as Clark's senior policy adviser in 1988-1987, said that Canada should have acted sooner to offer advice to Moscow on constitutional questions. "It is the kind of thing we should have been doing years ago," he added. "We have an enormous amount of experience in managing a federal system with a diverse population and disparate economies."

Enc. One sign of Ottawa's adopting a more active approach to the Soviet Union may be the announcement, reported from Mulroney this week, that Canada will soon open a second official post in the Soviet Union. A Khar'kov consulate would address the fact that Canada's diplomatic representation in Moscow has not increased despite the Gorbachev era. The Canadian Embassy in the Soviet capital houses a staff of about 40, including guards and other support staff. Despite a steady increase in contacts between the countries, that number has not changed significantly since 1984. External spokespersons blame budgetary constraints for their failure to increase the number of Canadian diplomats in Moscow.

But it is equally clear that, for most of the past few years, the department's attention has

been focused elsewhere. In the United States, that is a result of the government's emphasis on enhanced trade as a vital component of Canadian foreign policy—and what has clearly been Ottawa's view of the Soviet Union in relation to trade for investment. Just one External official: "At a time when we're implementing the Free Trade Agreement with the United States, trying to protect our trading interests in that market region and preparing for the economic integration of Europe in 1992, the competition for scarce resources is fierce."

The new emphasis on Ca-



Leningrad's classic waterfront: five days, three cities and 15 new international agreements

sedent abnegation of plenipot. But, in the same year, Canadian exports to the Soviet Union totalled \$1.14 billion, including \$873 million worth of wheat. For their part, the Soviets acknowledge that the steady quality of many Soviet goods is partly to blame for their poor export performance. And Vladimir Bogdanov, an editor with the Novosti Press Agency who specializes in Canadian and U.S. affairs, "We need to start discussing a more appropriate balance in our economic relationship."

On the Soviet side, it is clear that Moscow does not place its highest priority on Canadian-Soviet relations. Bogdanov, many analysts say that the importance of Canada's political ties to the Soviet Union has declined under Gorbachev. As recently as 1988, a special parliamentary committee on foreign policy concluded that Canada's geographic proximity to the United States and the U.S.S.R. made it natural for Canada "to try to serve as a bridge and to de-escalate East-West tensions." Since then, however, relations between Moscow and Washington have improved so much that

few observers see a need any longer for an intermediary. "Canadians have always tended to exaggerate our significance in East-West relations," said Mitchell Sharp, a former Liberal external affairs minister. "The fact is that we are not a major player." Added Carleton's

Black, "The superpower relationship seems to be taking care of itself right now."

Issues: In reality, most Soviet attitudes appear relatively indifferent towards Canada. Although the number of Soviet visitors to Canada is likely to exceed 15,000 this year—18 times the pre-Gorbachev level—Soviet media coverage of Canadian news still tends to be brief and factual. But Alexander Bogdanov, a journalist with the Moscow-based daily newspaper *Sovetskaya Rossiya*: "Russian people like Canadians, but Canada is often labelled as not being anything because we pay so much attention to the U.S.A."

That situation is not going to change overnight, but officials in both countries said that work they were hopeful that Mulroney's visit would help to forge stronger and closer ties. Soviet Foreign Minister, a senior external affairs official of the Russian Republic. "Now, many people on both sides will become acquainted with each other for the first time, and who knows what good things that may lead to?" And as a time when physical and commercial barriers throughout the Eastern Bloc are rapidly disappearing, Canada may be in a position to take advantage of the opportunities that Gorbachev's revolution has created.

ROSS LAFER with ANTONY WILSON SMITH in Moscow and MARC CLARKE in Ottawa

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THE VIEW FROM MOSCOW

BRIAN MULRONEY VISITS A WEARY EMPIRE

The two men first met as newly minted leaders in March, 1985. Prime Minister Brian Mulroney had been in power just six months and his largely unknown, Mikhail Gorbachev, for less than a week, following the death of his sickly predecessor, Konstantin Chernenko. But an unofficial meeting between the two during Chernenko's Moscow funeral ran three times longer than the 15 minutes that sides had originally scheduled. And Gorbachev displayed no nervousness and group of foreign editors that set him apart from previous Soviet leaders. But the new Soviet chief had a special reason for his prolonged session with Mulroney: in 1983, as a Politburo member responsible for agriculture, Gorbachev had spent 10 days in Canada. It was his first visit to North America, and he enthusiastically described it that as "unforgettable."

Since then, relations between the two countries have not strongly lived up to that promise beginning. And when Mulroney returns to the Soviet Union this week, he will face a leader and people who have both become considerably more worldly than they were. They are also more weary and less self-confident. In 1985, the Soviet Union still bore the image of a vast, dark monolith—governed by a system that was authoritarian, repressive and inflexible. In just these few years, Gorbachev has shattered that image—with mixed effect. By reopening political and intellectual dialogue in the Soviet Union, Gorbachev has allowed one of the world's most intransigent societies to diversify. In the rest of the world, his diplomatic initiatives have changed the face of global politics and won Gorbachev himself unprecedented acclaim.

Reforms: But at home, the high early hopes that his policies aroused are waning beneath the weight of violent ethnic splintering and a collapsing economy. After 40 years of political reform, the Soviet Union has never been more free or democratic. But as even the most basic food supplies disappear from store shelves, the people have seldom been closer to despair.

Signs of increasing hardship are visible almost everywhere. After the government announced its intention in October to reduce the value of the ruble to most transactions by 98 per cent to about 79 cents—compared with about 82 per cent previously—Sovets added, privately stores, warning their savings in some dramatic manner by buying up gold and precious stones before the new rule took effect on Nov. 1. In Moscow, city officials select the canopies of beggars and homeless street people. Private charity funds, discouraged in the



Armenian demonstration in Soviet Baku: criticism of Gorbachev's policies

days when Soviet officials denied the existence of poverty, have sprung up with government blessing. But under Anatoly Kucharsky, whose weekly TV show is one of the country's most popular programs, recently given a news conference sponsored by the Soviet foreign ministry. The ministry sponsored the session, explained an official, because "he helps the people's needs of their misery."

That is one commodity that is not in short supply. Less than two kilometres from the Kremlin last week, people lined up for more than an hour to buy milk, and some Muscovites say that it is becoming harder to find bread. And last week, it was also there on Leningrad Prospekt, in an area of central Moscow where many middle- and high-ranking government officials live, police were maintaining order

over a box of about 200 suspicious people waiting to buy plastic winter boots. With supplies short for the second consecutive year, people bought winter footwear in any size and style available in the hope that they could later trade for a proper fit. Of an estimated 1,000 pairs that are considered to be basic consumer needs, winter boots are among about 500 as chronically short supply, according to the Soviet Council of Ministers. A 74-year-old retired welder recalled that, during the Second World War, "we often went days without things to eat. But we understood why that was necessary. Now, we do not."

Insufficient: There are many explanations but few firm answers for the relatively sudden declines in living standards. Government officials acknowledge that since from a quarter of the country's agricultural produce is spoiled by the time it gets to market because of inefficient supply and transportation methods. But they say that was also true during the now-distracted rule of Leonid Brezhnev—when such shortages did not exist.

Among ordinary Soviets, the most widespread explanations contain direct or implied criticisms of Gorbachev's policies. Ironically, many people are also angry at Gorbachev for taking steps to break up the country's huge black market, which they felt was the country's only efficient means of supply. Now, says Timmy, a Moscow office worker, "instead of one sure way to buy things, we have nothing."

Another favorite target is the government-sanctioned co-operative movement, a linchpin of Gorbachev's economic reforms that allows private ownership of some businesses enterprises in one sector, co-operatives have been a runaway success. Last year, the government said that the country's estimated 77,500 co-operatives—ranging from restaurants to clothing makers—provided more than 1.4 million jobs and produced about \$1 billion worth of goods and services—at the new rate of exchange. But many Soviets accuse them of causing shortages by charging exorbitant prices for goods that have been hoarded away from regular stores. That business is illustrated by a popular anecdote: "You want to hear a joke about co-operatives? Well, it will cost you 50 rubles."

Critic: Such frustration is now manifesting itself as a more worrying way for Gorbachev. An extensive poll commissioned and released earlier this month by Deputy Prime Minister Leonid Abkhaz, Gorbachev's chief economic adviser, reflected a pessimistic hardening on parts. Among the findings more than 90 percent of Soviets polled said that they consider the country's economic situation "bad" or "catastrophic." Only 18 percent said that they feel "confidence in tomorrow." And last week Abkhaz himself warned that the Soviet economy was in a "crisis state," adding that it was not brought under control within a year, the reform program would be doomed.

But that Gorbache pines elsewhere a greater threat to the Soviet Union's future. Farmers traveling to the Soviet Union have also decried it as more a political empire than a

country. According to one well-worn observation, "The United States in 20 states made up to form a country, whereas the Soviet Union is 50 countries that have one state." The reality is even more striking: the Soviet Union includes more than 100 nationalities spread across a landmass greater than the combined territory of Canada, the United States and Mexico. Ethnic Russians make up only about half the population.

Now that many non-Russians fear of the government's reaction, they are deciding that what unites them as Soviet citizens counts for less than the passions that divide them. The one bond that many nationalists acknowledge that they share is loyalty to be at any cost to the borders of openly hostile ethnic Russians. Nationalists from Moldova, on the southern border with Romania, to the Baltic states in the northwest blame the Russians for



Gorbachev demonstrates in Tbilisi some republics may declare full independence

imposing their language and system of government on the entire Soviet Union, for dominating the most important positions in local government and for ignoring local traditions and customs.

Revels of these animators, Gorbachev finds himself in a political straits that once seemed inconceivable for a Soviet leader. Diplomatic analysts and local commentators alike predict that several of the 15 republics will move to declare full independence from the Soviet Union—perhaps as early as next year. For the Russians, the worst nightmare thing those lines would be a move towards secession by the 52 million people of Ukraine, which Malinovsky will visit this week. But the most likely first candidates for such a step are the Baltic republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, which were forcibly annexed by the Soviet Union during the Second World War. Many Western countries, including Canada, have never formally recognized the Soviet hold over

them. Last week, Estonian legislators declared the Soviet seizure of the republic "null and void"—although they stopped short of a declaration of sovereignty. At the same time, the Lithuanian Communist party announced that it was going ahead with plans to separate from the larger Soviet Communist party.

Damage: Those actions underscored the assessment of some analysts who predict that Gorbachev will eventually have to choose between permitting member republics to secede and ordering the Red Army to enforce their allegiance. Either option is certain to inflict heavy, potentially irreversible political damage on the author of Soviet reform. For his part, Gorbachev last week announced the leaders of the Lithuanian Communist party to Moscow in an apparent effort to dissuade them from separating from the central party. But after the meeting, the Lithuanian announced that they

remained committed to their plan.

For now, however, most analysts say that Gorbachev's hold on power is secure. Still, as he confronts conflicting pressures both to roll back and to accelerate his reforms, he cannot escape another dilemma of his own creation. Is secession in 1994 to the Soviet Western Union, Gorbachev declared, "Our country... is worried about one thing: if democracy develops here, if we succeed, we will win." But, he noted, he rebuked Soviet newspaper editors for previous articles critical of his policies and again urged calls to establish opposition parties. Said a Moscow-based Western diplomat, "He is warning that you cannot give people the right to disagree and then tell them it applies only when they agree with you." As Gorbachev struggles to iron out all his policies, these dangers, that Russia could be difficult to agree—but possibly hard to ignore.

ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH in Moscow

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HANDS ACROSS THE POLE

TWO ARCTIC NATIONS FORGE NEW TIES

Today, the two countries account for almost 80 per cent of that vast and awesome landmass of tundra, mountains and boreal forest known as the Arctic. But most of this century, political tensions have kept Canada and the Soviet Union from fostering the sort of special relationship that their common interests in the Arctic would seem to invite. That may begin to change this week, when Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev meet in Moscow, where they are scheduled to sign a wide-ranging agreement for Canadian-Soviet co-operation on several fronts.

Declared by Ignaty Silchenko, a senior external affairs official of the Russian Republic who helped to negotiate the Arctic agreement: "By signing this, we are acknowledging the importance of the Arctic."

Indeed, the accord is only one manifestation of the growing spirit of Arctic co-operation between Canada and the Soviet Union. And optimistic observers are already predicting that it will lead to further joint action on problems both countries face as the polar region. Canadian tank leaders are greeting the agreement particularly warmly, saying that they hope to see it lead to a reduction in the toxic compounds that in the past decade have begun to show up at alarming levels in the Arctic. Said Joint Min. Peter Brown, who represents the Northwest Territories riding of Yukon: "We have to start cleaning up the Arctic to preserve our waters and wilderness for future generations."

Common Skill. Some critics express concern about what the agreement does not cover. They complain that the Canadian government has failed to respond to Soviet calls for a reduction in military activity in the Arctic and is instead endorsing the American view that Arctic arms control must be part of broader East-West arms-reduction talks. Said Jeter Lank, executive director of the Ottawa-based Canadian Centre for Arms Control and Disarmament, a private, nonpartisan lobbying group

Polar scientific expeditions strategy

"Canada needs to recognize that it is part of a circumpolar community and to take some responsibility for the security of the region, instead of leaving it entirely up to the superpowers."

Change: In fact, the new agreement represents a dramatic change after four decades in which the North and its natural resources trooped in the diplomatic periphery of the Cold War. Following the Second World War, Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin outlawed any contact between Soviet natives and their alienated counterparts in other parts of the Arctic. The policy was eased marginally at the end of the Cold War. Following the Second World War, Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin outlawed any contact between Soviet natives and their alienated counterparts in other parts of the Arctic. The policy was eased marginally at the end of the Cold War. Following the Second World War, Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin outlawed any contact between Soviet natives and their alienated counterparts in other parts of the Arctic. The policy was eased marginally at the end of the Cold War.

Relations between Canada and the Soviet Union began to thaw in the 1970s, but it took until 1984 for the two countries to agree on limited exchanges among scientists, students and engineers. Among other things, the northern neighbors worked together for the first time to protect snow geese, caribou and muskoxen. They also shared some Arctic imagery this winter, using Soviet technology, the US W-7, government began to look for bridges across several rivers.

Religious worried all further after October, 1987, when Gorbachev made a dramatic

speech in the northern part of Mirninsk calling for a common plan to protect the Arctic environment. Gorbachev also called for curbs on military activity in areas surrounding both seas—with the notable exception of the Barents Sea, off the Kola Peninsula, home base of the Soviet's nuclear-powered Arctic fleet. Said Gorbachev: "Let the north of the globe become a zone of peace. Let the North Pole be a pole of peace."

Setting aside military disagreements, however, the Canadian government responded to the Mirninsk speech by opening negotiations in the areas of possible co-operation—tasks that resulted in the accord that Mulroney and Gorbachev were scheduled to sign this week. Soviet Canadian and Soviet external affairs officials told Mulroney that the agreement still, among other things, advances joint scientific research in areas such as ozone depletion, marine pollution and global climate changes. It will also allow for three exchange visits among scientists, educators and natives—a move particularly welcomed by the last.

The agreement could also help bring several joint ventures, which are already in the planning stage, closer to reality. In one, a team of engineers based at the Northwest Territories hopes to build a model community in the northern Soviet town of Verkh to give the Soviets experience with the lighter construction materials used in the Canadian Arctic. The Soviets, in turn, are offering to design a model dry port centre in the Northwest Territories.

Peace: At the same time, Canadian officials have cautioned against expecting any dramatic response from Mulroney to Gorbachev's Arctic peace overtures. External Affairs Minister Joe Clark has declined Gorbachev's proposed "zone of peace" unacceptable to Canada, because of its inclusion of the heavily militarized Balkan Peninsula. And Ottawa continues to insist that Arctic disarmament should be part of a comprehensive arms-reduction talks between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Said an senior External Affairs official: "It doesn't make sense to insist that the Arctic is a special region. Let's talk about it in Vienna and Geneva, not Moscow and Ottawa."

But that position may crumble when the arms control treaty's talks, which Mulroney stated, "Let's talk the Soviets and see how far they'll go." To that end, Lank and 13 other parliamentarians, natives and disarmament experts must meet this week in response to the Mirninsk speech but north—and presented it to the Prime Minister's Office and to Soviet officials at a conference in Ottawa. The report called for, among other things, a mutually verifiable "dis-

entiment zone" and also an insulated/locking situation in the polar region. Declared Lank: "I think what's required is the exercise of some political leadership in this issue, and that falls squarely into Mulroney's lap."

But, even if the two leaders do not discuss arms control, the Arctic agreement still high-

lights the natural resources, including oil, gas and coal, which the Soviets have been much quicker to exploit.

The development has taken a devastating toll on the Arctic environment in both nations. Indeed, a four-year series of studies released earlier this year showed that toxic and chemical pollutants were present even in the remotest areas of the Arctic. The government researchers concluded that the contaminants are carried by air and water currents from developed centres farther south—such as the town of Inuvik in the Northwest Territories. The town works their way through the food chain into the flesh and organs of fish and marine mammals that form a large part of native diets.

Threats: The ecological people who live on both sides of the Arctic are facing other threats. Like their Canadian counterparts, members of the more than 36 distinct aboriginal groups in the Soviet Arctic have suffered through wrenching changes as settlements shifted into their remote regions in pursuit of wealth. Riching communities expressed by the Arctic and Dene of Canada's North. Soviet natives say that their young people are losing their native languages and culture. And both countries' northern populations suffer from high rates of alcoholism, tuberculosis and other debilitating social problems.

The emerging Arctic dispute may help the natives of both countries to address some of those issues with common voice. One possible vehicle for that is the Arctic Circumpolar Conference (ACC), a non-governmental group that develops policy proposals on behalf of over 100,000 Inuit living in Canada, Alaska and Greenland. This summer, for the first time since the ACC was founded in 1977, the Soviet Union allowed representatives of its 2,000 Inuit to attend the ACC. In 1984, the ACC group's assembly in St. John's, Newfoundland, the first ACC president, Mary Simon, of Inuvik, said, "Years ago, there were no boundaries between the Inuit, no matter where they lived. We are one people."

Link: In one reflection of that idea, the ACC agreed at its July assembly to develop a circumpolar accord for use by Inuit in all parts of the Arctic—a move Simon believes should help even the loss of their common language. It is with such attitudes as a backdrop that this week's meeting between Mulroney and Gorbachev could help take the remaining chill out of polar relations.

BRIAN REDGEMAN with ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH in Moscow and NANCY CLARK in Ottawa



Somewhat devastating toll on the Arctic environment





WORLD

WAVE OF TERROR

In a country that has witnessed many atrocities during its raging 10-year civil war, the horrific attack shocked even battle-hardened Salvadorans. In the previous hours of Nov. 34, armed men stormed a house on the grounds of José Sison, Cofin University of Central America in San Salvador, dragged up Jesuit priests from their beds and roiled them with bullets. A housekeeper and her 15-year-old daughter were also killed in the massacre. Rev. Eduardo Valdez, the director of Jesuit studies at the university, claimed that preliminary death squads were probably responsible for the murders of the priests, whose rightsists frequently accuse of fostering subversive leftist ideology. Later that day, gangs raided a Lutheran church office in San Salvador and arrested a dozen missionaries, including Rev. Brian Baker, 33, of Calgary. Although the missionaries were released unharmed on Friday, many observers said that the arrests, following the brutal Jesuit killings, pointed to a new wave of repression by the right-wing government of President Alfredo Cruz.

These chilling incidents coincided with a recent military offensive by leftist Farcaburo Martí National Liberation Front guerrillas

EL SALVADOR'S REBELS ATTACK, AND THE RIGHT IS SUSPECTED IN THE MURDERS OF SIX PRIESTS

against the U.S.-backed government. Throughout the week, some of the fiercest fighting took place in the densely populated, war-torn city suburbs of San Salvador, where about 1,200 rebels fought pitched battles with government soldiers. At least 100 fighters and helicopter gunships strafed overhead, raining bullets and rockets on the rebel strongholds before Cautin at the roadside, hundreds of thousands of terrified civilians huddled in their homes under a 24-hour curfew, listening to the sounds of the battle raging outside in their neighbor-

hoods of food and water ran out. By week's end, at least 800 people lay dead, among the ranks of the 70,000 who have perished in the 10-year war. Included in that grim toll was British reporter David Rausby, 44, of the London-based Sunday Correspondent, who was fatally wounded last Friday by a sniper's bullet. But despite heavy casualties, guerrilla leaders vowed to fight to the end. In the embattled Zacaal district of the capital rebel commander Chedec Bahandran said, "We are going to defend this territory to the ultimate consequences—and victory or death."

The fighting in El Salvador, close on the heels of renewed hostilities between Sandanista government troops and contra rebels in Nicaragua, threatened to unravel a two-year-old regional peace accord painstakingly arranged by Central American leaders. Last week, the Quindici Conference of Catholic Bishops, in response to the massacre, condemned the Salvadoran government and urged it to accept a ceasefire. In Washington, a state department spokesman issued an international chorus of protest by calling the massacre a "barbaric act." But the Bush administration refused to blame Contra's government and

announced that it was speeding delivery of military aid to the Salvadoran army to counter the rebel offensive. Despite receiving more than \$4 billion in military and economic aid from Washington since 1980—to conduct the latest insurgency, to promote democracy and economic reform and to curb human rights abuses—El Salvador remains in politically divided and problematic as ever. "In a world where communism is being discarded," declared Mario Raloff, an expert on the region at the Washington, D.C.-based American Enterprise Institute, the rebels are "showing that El Salvador is a country where they are still fighting and dying over it."

The rebel offensive also alarmed recently improving relations between Washington and

one civilian incidents at the capital, who are in combat zones, under 24-hour curfew.

At midweek, the government rejected a Red Cross proposal for a truce in the capital on the grounds that the rebels were on the verge of defeat. Then, in an action that reminded many observers of the 1979 tactic that Nicaraguanist dictator Anastasio Somoza employed against advancing Sandanista rebels, the military ordered aerial strikes and mortar positions in San Salvador. Still, Roberto Rodriguez, a Salvadoran Green Cross coordinator, "I would not be surprised if we have 3,000 to 5,000 civilian casualties."

Despite the government's claim of imminent victory, fierce fighting raged on. Last Thursday, in the embattled suburb of Moyogatan,

Francisco Guadalupe, the high-ranking rebel leader in San Salvador, told *Albino* that his troops would not retreat. "We would accept a truce and we are prepared to return to the negotiating table," he said. "But when that happens, we will remain in the areas we control."

Caught in the middle of the fighting, tens of thousands of homeless Salvadorans defied the round-the-clock curfew on Thursday and stowed out of the combat zones. Many people appeared at night, some weeping openly. "This is not our war," said house painter José Roberto Andrade as he led his neighbors out of the northern suburb of Comasagua under a white flag. "If they want to fight, they should go where there are no people." The women were prepared in the southwest of San Salvador, where many thousands more fled before fighting in the suburbs of Soyapango, San Juanito and Santa María.

After making a prayer over the bodies of the slain, priests last week, San Salvador's Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas compared the killings with the 1980 massacre of Jesuits in El Salvador, Oscar Arnulfo Rivera, which highlighted a wave of violence and kidnappings by right-wing death squads. And a Western diplomat in the capital said that the attack on the clergy may signal the start of large-scale repression by the military once the rebels withdraw from—or are driven out of—San Salvador.

But the military's role in the bloody repression after this offensive is over," said the diplomat. For El Salvador's war-weary civilians, that remained a terrifying prospect.

ANDREW BELAKI and JOSEPH GANNON in San Salvador and WILLIAM LAWYER in Washington

World Notes

KILLER TORNADOES

A tornado devastated the Alabama city of Phenixville, killing 18 people and injuring 463 others as it tore into homes and schools and destroyed buildings to rubble. Other violent tornadoes struck the U.S. East Coast. At an observatory site in Newburgh, N.Y., a tornado smashed a glass wall onto chills in the cafeteria, killing seven of them.

BIRTH SQUADS

Johnston Corrales, a former senior South African police officer, told a South African newspaper that he had led an undercover police death squad that shot, stabbed, poisoned and blew up South African dissidents at home and abroad from 1980 to 1982. Police have reportedly denied the existence of death squads, but authorities said that they would investigate the report. Meanwhile, President P.W. Botha's South African police forces in all areas and announced that he would soon repeal the Apartheid Act, a key apartheid law that regulates access to recreational facilities.

UNDER SIEGE

In Bolivia, the once-left government of President Juan Pae Zamora declared a 30-day state of siege, including a ban on street stoppages, and arrested 100 leaders of the left. The state of siege was declared after more than 3,000 teachers announced a wage bonus paid a hunger strike. The strike had spurred heavy arrest and a series of clashes between the strikers and police.

THE PALESTINIAN QUESTION

In the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, Arafat marked the first anniversary of the declaration of an independent Palestinian state with armed marches. Meanwhile, in Washington, D.C., after a meeting between visiting Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and President George Bush, both leaders said that their talk had helped to clarify the other's position on the Palestinian question. But they apparently failed to narrow substantial differences over how to settle the Palestinian conflict.

JAGS RETURN TO WORK

Colombian pilots ended a 13-day strike against the government by returning to duty. They were allowed to fly, and were given a 10% wage increase. Many pilots have received death threats from the country's powerful cocaine barons since the government announced its war on drugs last August.



WORLD

EAST GERMANY

Adjusting to change

In East and West, the shock waves roll on

On West Berlin's fashionable Kurfurstendamm, the shopping streets of shopkeepers and peddlers from the other side of the Berlin Wall—easily recognizable by their dark, lumpy clothes and stunted expressions—was building up to another weekend deluge. Off East Berlin's trendy Marx-Engels-Platz, inside the tinted glass and white marble-fronted parliament building, East Germany's new prime minister, Hans Modrow, was promising that the domestic reforms now in progress were "irreversible." At the Brandenburg Gate, the German east's potent symbol of just unity and global power, television crews from around the world were making its second the making of a significant new breach in the Wall. It was the end of another tumultuous week for both Germany, and the city that was once the focus of the Cold War was still adjusting to the astonishing changes of recent days.

Much of the rest of the world was adjusting, as well. In Paris, leaders of the 12 European Community (EC) countries were meeting to review the official on Eastern Europe. In

Washington, D.C., and Moscow, aides to President George Bush and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev were preparing position papers for the superpowers' summit at sea in the Mediterranean off Malta on Dec. 3. And in the Communist countries that have yet to succumb fully to the peaceful revolution sweeping what used to be called the Soviet Bloc, the shock events were evident.

Two weeks ago, Bulgaria's Central Committee poisoned off its longtime Stalinist dictator, party leader Todor Zhivkov, and last week it ousted three of its closest political cronies. The parliament elected Peter Mladinov, a 50-year-old former foreign minister, as the new president, and Mladinov promptly told a television interviewer that he favored free elections in Bulgaria. As if to underline his point, 50,000 people demanding a free vote crowded the main square of Sofia, Bulgaria's capital, on Saturday. It was the country's biggest demonstration in 45 years. In Czechoslovakia, the hard-line regime lifted restrictions on travel. But when 50,000 demonstrators marched in

East Berliners stream westward deluge

the streets of Prague demanding further changes—including the ouster of Communist party leader Milos Jakes—most police beat away from them with batons and detained others. Still, in Romania, the hardest-core Stalinist of all, President Nicolae Ceausescu, seemed nervously deaf to Gorbachev's repeated exhortations to start down the road of reform before it was too late. In a move that highlighted the country's growing isolation, the government restricted the entry of foreigners from neighboring Hungary.

The East German regime had not only taken Gorbachev's warnings to heart, but may also have exceeded his expectations. An East German official disclosed that the Soviets had protested about not being given sufficient notice of the sudden breaching of the Berlin Wall on Nov. 9. Last week, the East Germans went even further, although whether it was far enough to satisfy the deeply distrustful East German party remained to be seen.

At a special parliamentary session, Mladinov announced the composition of a new, 28-man cabinet to replace the government that unilaterally changed two weeks ago. Mladinov, a 61-year-old former Orthodox party secretary who replaced ousted Socialist Willi Slopek, gave 11 ministries to members of the five non-Communist parties represented in the parliament, or Volkskammer: the Liberal Democratic, National Democratic, Christian Democratic and Farmer's parties. In the past, those parties were allowed only one ministry

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each. But the change was not as sweeping as the readers might suggest. All major ministries, including finance, economic planning, education, foreign affairs, security and defense, remained in Communist hands. Still, Mlodow's new-subsequent coalition partners shared a newfound independence in demanding constitutional changes that would abolish the Communists' guaranteed monopoly of power, and Mlodow agreed to a parliamentary commission to study such questions.

In addition, the parliament approved Mlodow's package of reforms, including measures designed to bring about more private enterprise, reduce central planning and curb the power of the secret police. In doing so, the 500-member parliament voted freely for only the second time in 40 years in his speech to the body, Mlodow called for a system that would "provide for everybody 'the chance to develop a life that is rich in content and color' and enable people 'to develop individuality and collective responsibility.'" Some observers concluded that the use of a phrase like "collective responsibility" indicated that Mlodow remained wedded to Marxist orthodoxy at heart. But he insisted that there would be political and ideological tolerance in the new East Germany and he appealed for the spirit of trust. "I know that's a lot to ask for," he said. Mlodow also indicated that his government's most important task would be to pull the country out of its



Reunited at the Wall, another tumultuous week for both Germans

economic crisis. He gave no specifics as to how that would be achieved, but said that the country was now open to the West for just ventures and investment partnerships.

Reflexes and foreign news desks waited separately for word to begin on breaking down

break through the Wall, which is made of outer blocks with reinforced-concrete facing and is 12 feet thick at the gate, without the aid of explosives.

The need for a showy new success became instantly clear on the night of Nov. 13, when parallel productivity demonstrations held another massive protest in Leipzig. Observing what his new license Monday night road in the country's second-largest city, an estimated 250,000 people marched around the log-clogged city and disassembled beer electronics and the resignation of East German leader Egon Krenz. The once-backless state president, who succeeded 77-year-old Erich Honecker last month, is widely distrusted. East Otto Krenz, a microscopist who is active in the main opposition movement, the 200,000-member New Forum. "Most people remember that Krenz was the Politburo member in charge of state security, that he was chairman of the commission that organized the last rigged election, and that he was in Beijing and congratulated the people responsible for the Tiananmen Square massacre."

Opponents leaders also expressed skepticism about Mlodow despite his reputation as a reformer. "We don't really know much about Mlodow," said Siegfried Wenzel, a 45-year-old physicist who is one of the founders of New Forum. "Nothing particularly good and nothing particularly bad. But we do know that there are

Technical, it would be difficult to the Wall at the Brandenburg Gate. It was not clear whether the delay was for political or technical reasons. Politically, the opening of the Brandenburg Gate would carry powerful symbolism, and it might encourage thoughts of German reunification, which Mlodow ruled out in his parliamentary speech as "a dangerous concept." Technically, it would be difficult to

most, all business leaders, as well as the possible reestablishing of Poland's \$2.8-billion debt to Canada. And by the time Wales left Ottawa for Washington, D.C., later that day, apparently satisfied, he said that "with the Prime Minister's guarantee, we will be able to accomplish great things."

In Washington, the former shipyard electrician from Gdansk received a welcome briefing a national hero. At a ceremony in the White House, President George Bush called Wales the "specialist godfather of a new generation of democracy" and presented him with the Medal of Freedom, America's highest civilian honor. The next day, delegates to a convention of the AFL-CIO labor organization warmly embraced Wales, who declared, "In Eastern Europe, everything is in short supply—money, or rather first and foremost, trust." Making a bid for U.S. investment, he said that there are "billions and billions of dollars' worth of opportunities in Eastern Europe, where socialism has failed. Solid Europe." Two (unpublished) CIA exploit the human stupidity and short-

sighted—and we have built in shortness." The highlight of his Washington visit was a rare address to a joint session of Congress. (Only one previous foreign citizen before him, the Marquis de Lafayette of France in 1824, was invited to speak to the assembly.) In his address, Wales was a first-class and highly standing outside from the assembled legislators when he walked in. He appealed for an economic package for Eastern Europe patterned after the Marshall Plan, the U.S. program that pumped \$13 billion into postwar Western Europe. Said Wales: "If Europe that assistance extended to democracy and freedom in Poland and all of Eastern Europe is the best investment in the future and in peace." At week's end, Congress was in the process of hammering out the details of a \$12-billion aid package for Poland and 90 billion moved to in New York City, Chicago and Philadelphia, the biggest electronics-fabrication plant has now role in the bid.

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THE HIGH PRICE OF REFORMS

Democracy has a price tag. And both Wales, who repeatedly delivered that message and week during his visits to Canada and the United States, did not go home empty-handed. Wales, 46, the Polish Solidarity trade union leader who won the 1983 Nobel Peace Prize, and that, although the political changes sweeping Eastern Europe are irreversible, economic reforms will be slow to follow without massive & national support from the West. On Nov. 13 he stressed a parliamentary committee in Ottawa by saying that current levels of Canadian aid to Poland—\$25 million in total and increased assistance are "crucial to the success of a beautiful job." But at a luncheon in Wales's honor, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney later promised a new & Poland next year by a delegation of govern-

still trace hard men than good men on the Pothiers." Playful, a slight, wispy-bearded father of four, also said that, while he was delighted by the opening of the Berlin Wall, he feared that it might delayed attention from the need for more fundamental changes. Referring to the free distribution of coffee and chocolate to East German visitors by a West Berlin company, Playful added, "There is a danger that the people's appetite will be drowned in a sea of chocolate."

The East Germans were certainly eager for a taste of the West. At the weekend, East German officials and that, since the border was opened for direct passage, they had meant well over 16 million visits for foreign travel—and of a national population of 16.6 million. Many of the visitors rushed to sample the West's world of pleasures. So many East Germans crammed into pop shows in West Berlin that, on the Monday after the first wild weekend of the Wall opening, the exhausted shoppers insisted on opening four hours late. Video stores quickly sold out of pornography tapes. Discount shelves were swept clean of condoms, and women flocked to medical centres where they could obtain birth-control pills free of charge. "We don't trust our pill," said Uta Keller, 33, a mother of four children from East Berlin. "It has too many hormones and it does not always work. I have had three abortions, and I don't want to risk another."

East German families stood peering and shuddered before store windows. "We had no

idea there was such a choice," stated one woman. "What have we been working for all these years?" Most collected the 500-gramme tin of coffee, a gift of \$60, while ordinary West Germans stuffed basic groceries under the blankets of East German baby carriages as the parents pushed them by. One couple reached the end of the Karl-Marxstrasse to find \$500 under the covers.

Some East Germans said that they were never going back. "Wall houses couldn't make us," declared Uwe Bräuer, a 35-year-old auto mechanic from Dresden who came to the West through Czechoslovakia four weeks ago before direct travel was allowed. He and his family now live in a single hotel room, and he has a tenuous job as a garage. "They have real cars here," he said. "It is a joy to work on them. What's more, I don't trust anything so long as the Communists are still in power. They could still turn back the clock." Several hundred recent refugees, however, have decided to return to the East. "I'm going to give it another try," said John Hansen, 23, from Leipzig, who left East Germany three weeks ago. "I miss my father and my girlfriend and I don't know if I could really write here. You have a lot of things, but no security." If the East German government tried to reverse the reform process, said Martin Fischer, a 28-year-old East Berlin lawyer, "then we will go out on the streets and demand those who have the real power in our country. We've proved a generation so far, but we won't fight if we had to now."

In the East, Johanna Schell, a 33-year-old actress and a prominent New Forum representative, expressed even deeper reservations. Five days after the border opened, she said that she had not yet crossed because "I was apprehensive." Unlike the vast majority of East Germans, Schell had been able to travel abroad previously because of her work. "So I know well what the West is like, both the good and the bad," she said. "Freedom is a very good thing, but very hard to digest." Asked Schell "I don't like this overwhelming array of things to buy. It's just stupid, and it's dangerous to the world in the end. And I don't like the poverty overseas in the West. We don't have the hunger and homelessness that exists there. This may sound sentimental, but many people here still have a dream of a really open and democratic socialism that gives people freedom and works economically."

And last week's turnout, the East Berlin-based Institute of Sociology and Social Policies pointed a more open pill that offered a stark contrast of the East German people's state of mind. Only 30 per cent of those polled agreed that socialism represented "a historical advance on capitalism," although 82 per cent said that they wanted to stay in East Germany.

The leadership of the ruling Socialist Unity Party seems determined to try to staunch the tide of refugees by offering reforms. An "action program" that the Central Committee announced on Nov. 10 promised "a market-



East Berliners crowd street with deception about the state of the nation's finances

oriented, planned socialist economy." But, to many observers, that apparent contradiction in terms could only expose crippling ideological limits on the search for solutions to East Germany's economic problems. It might also popularize East Germany's chances of receiving all-out economic assistance from West Germany, whose chancellor, Helmut Kohl, indicated

that such aid would depend on genuinely free elections and progress towards a free-market economy.

Indeed that East Germany would need such outside assistance became abundantly clear during an unexpectedly turbulent debate in parliament last week. Rail-roaded the members appeared to be stunned and outraged by outgo-

ing ministers' confusion of past paralysis in the face of party interference—and the disclosure that the government had run up a domestic debt of about \$100 billion at the East German currency's annual exchange rate. Outgoing Finance Minister Ernst Witten admitted that the party leadership had for years drowned even the Volkskammer's budgetary and finance committee about the true state of the nation's finances.

In the same spirit of finger-pointing, outgoing Prime Minister Stoph Mandt exposed party leader Honecker and ousted Politburo member Günter Mittag for that state of affairs. Neither man was available to defend himself. Honecker's wife, deposed education minister Margot Honecker, said that her husband was ill at home, "not yet recovered from his brutally nervous operation." Mittag's whereabouts were unknown, but observers speculated a rumor that he had committed suicide. Reports that three other former Politburo members had killed themselves were thought to be better founded.

Party officials, past and present, were likely to come in for similar criticism at a special congress of the Communist party scheduled for Dec. 15 to 17. Under intense pressure from the party rank and file, Krenz agreed to upgrade the conference already scheduled for those dates to the status of a congress. The distinction is not merely semantic: a congress has much wider powers than a conference, including the ability to dismiss Krenz himself.

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and the Control Committee. As Kruse put it, "The increasing gravity of the rapidly developing, extraordinary situation requires an early meeting of the party's supreme body."

The situation also prompted all of the special co-meetings in Paris. Many Western European leaders expressed dismay that the EC's cherished goal of achieving a unified market by 1992 had suddenly receded under the raging tide of change in Eastern Europe. The concern was that West Germany, far as its ongoing pledges of loyalty to the 1992 goal, viewed the morning glimmer for democratic change in Eastern Europe as an opportunity to widen its economic and political clout, and that it would first turn its attention to the goal of achieving German reunification. Last week, West German officials heralded Brüning's campaign to delay a special 1992 EC conference for a European central bank and single currency. Explaining that his government now thought that next year was too early for such a dramatic step, West German Finance Minister Theo Wapfel said, "Our central concern

at the end until the frontlines are quiet."

Western European leaders also expressed concern that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, stoutly opposed to economic and monetary union, could use any Eastern European reforms as a pretext for delaying or even vetoing the march to 1992. In London, Thatcher delivered a speech that broiled with ominous signals for her opponents, declaring that the EC should not become "dominated" with the details of its internal business and demanding that Western Europe shoulder its responsibility towards Eastern Europe.

European officials also appeared to President Bush to promise that, at next month's US-Soviet summit off Malta, the two superpowers would not strike a separate deal on European affairs. US officials were quick to offer assurances. White House spokesman Martin Ravitsky said that Bush spoke by telephone with Kohl, Prime Minister Jean-Marie Le Pen, and French President François Mitterrand. "We do not intend to have this emerge as a second Yalta," Fitzwater told a

news conference, referring to the 1945 meeting of Franklin Roosevelt, Winston Churchill and Josef Stalin at which Germany was split and other postwar divisions were arranged.

Fitzwater also said that Bush had sent a cable to Gorbachev stating his hope that the changes in Eastern Europe would remain peaceful. Within the administration, there was widespread speculation that Gorbachev might produce a blockbuster proposal at the summit he could suggest major overall troop cuts in Europe or, going further, that all foreign troops be pulled out of East and West Germany, that White House officials said that they would merely accept such a proposal for consideration, not negotiate on it during the summit.

Meanwhile, on both sides of the Berlin Wall, Germans were still marveling at the election events that continued to unfold around them. Some East German teachers used the chance to take their entire classes over to the West. "I am a history teacher," said East Berliner Bernhard Hansen, 36, who came to the West with his class of 28 elementary-school students. "What better way to teach children history than to let them watch it happen?" For East and West Germans, and the rest of the world, watching history in the making in the heart of Europe was a fascinating—and sometimes disquieting—spectacle.

JOHN BERMAN is Berlin with JETTER LEWIS in Brussels. STEVE BRANTZMAN is in Rome and WILLIAM LOFTNER is in Washington.

NAMIBIA

A rebel victory

SWAPO wins a majority in free elections

A restless mob pulled himself painfully across the suburban ground towards a polling station in Oshanaub, a suburb of Namibia. He was among the nearly 700,000 people—60 per cent of Namibia's registered voters—who made their way to the polls to elect a constituent assembly that will form a new constitution and pave the way for the territory's independence following 74 years of South African rule. After five days of voting that ended on Nov. 11, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) emerged victorious, with 43 of the 72 seats in the assembly. SWAPO, which has fought a 23-year battle against South African rule, held to its two-thirds majority threshold to argue its new constitution. But the group's leaders expressed satisfaction. "I am not very happy I am," declared party president Samuel Nujoma. "The people have given SWAPO a democratic mandate to lead Namibia to independence."

White dominance of Namibia's supporters waved blue, red and green SWAPO flags in the

streets of the capital, South African President F. W. de Klerk declared the election a success. "The South African government is pleased that the election proceeded peacefully," he said, "and thus accepts the outcome." The current Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) won 21 seats, and five minor parties won 10 other seats. And Martin Ntshangwe, who heads a wing of the DTA, said that the election was a "victorious 2500 candidate participation and 100 000 voter officers—that the election was fair. Not Nujoma, head of Namibia's official observer mission, called it the "freest and fairest election the world has ever seen."

Namibia embarked on its road to independence last December. It was then that South Africa, under the terms of a UN-sponsored peace plan, agreed to allow free elections in exchange for the withdrawal of Cuban forces from angling Angles. Two-thirds of the newly elected assembly would then have to pass a constitution before Namibia is granted independence. That may not be easy. The victors

advocate a strongly socialist Namibia in which redistribution of wealth and land are the top priorities. And although Namibia has said that its opposition will accept multiparty democracy, it often faces the fact that the party has reservations about such a system. The main opponent, the DTA, favors a capitalist economy, a multiparty parliamentary structure and a bill of rights. The DTA also opposes Nujoma's plans to redistribute some white-owned farmland to landless blacks.

The negotiations will be complicated by the geographic distribution of the different SWAPO vote. More than 80 per cent of the votes in its traditional stronghold of Ovambo, while the DTA has more and more with 10 per cent in the rest of the country. Set Helley: "This is causing concern to the other tribal groups." And many of the territory's 80,000 whites have been accused of obstructing the process by SWAPO members. "We do not trust them," said cattle farmer Greg Roberts last week. "After what has happened, maybe they will kill us." Namibia quickly addressed that sort of apprehension. "We have no intention of angling our voters with violence," he said. Party leaders meanwhile, said that they were confident the assembly would agree on a constitution before next April, when the UN mandate expires. If that happens, Africa's last colony will soon become the world's youngest democracy.

MARY WETHE with CHRIS DEASMAN in Cape Town



Schall: reservations

phone to President with Kohl, Prime Minister Jean-Marie Le Pen, and French President François Mitterrand. "We do not intend to have this emerge as a second Yalta," Fitzwater told a



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MINOLTA

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A dynasty in doubt

Rajiv Gandhi fights for political survival

By all appearances, the village of Porbandar, an insignificant speck on the vast, dusty plains of western India. Amid its few dozen mud-walled houses, women sleep on dung ash patios, which they will dry and burn to feed their feral, white men lounge under trees to escape the fierce midday sun. This

Jainkurdil Nehru—the Congress party has become uneasily and ridiculed with corruption. Opposition groups, which once spent most of their time squabbling among themselves, have forged an unexpectedly strong alliance in their attempt to defeat him. India is in the throes of a wave of violent clashes between its Muslims

Sons, have enjoyed (page 37). But most damage have been inflicted on a Swedish company, Bofors AB, paid as much as \$50 million in commissions and bribes to win a \$1.6-billion arms contract from India in 1986. Although there is no proof that the prime minister himself accepted money, many Indians have concluded that several members of his inner circle—or even his wife's family—have enriched themselves. The result, and Pratibha Roy, a leading opinion pollster in New Delhi, is that "Rajiv is in deep trouble." According to a magazine poll published on the weekend, Congress will win a maximum of 215 of the 518 seats in India's Lok Sabha, or lower house of parliament, that are at stake—and the figure could be as low as 140.

The poll projected no title for individual opposition parties, but their potential strength



Gandhi with his wife, Sushmi (right), and daughter, Priyanka: an extravagant lifestyle and allegations of corruption

week, the people of Porbandar and their neighbors in the surrounding district of Anand will play a special role in the world's largest display of democracy. As India's half-billion voters hold their sixth general election since the country's independence in 1947, they will pass judgment directly on Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, their member of parliament. And with Gandhi fighting for his political survival in the three days of balloting—Nov. 22, 24 and 26—the villagers of Anand district will be helping to decide whether their country continues the rule of his family dynasty.

That rule appeared increasingly threatened last week as India's chaotic election campaign unfolded the problems dogging Gandhi and his ruling Congress (I) party. After governing India for 30 of the past 42 years—under Gandhi, his mother, Indira, and his grandfather

Indira Gandhi and his wife, Indira Gandhi, who maintain that the nation has been too tolerant of minority demands. These incidents have undermined the Congress's claim to be the only force that can unite the country's disparate ethnic and religious groups. And the new prosperity of India's fast-growing middle class has served only to draw attention to the grinding poverty that at least half of its 835 million people still endure.

At the same time, talk in Gandhi's own leadership has been severely shaken. In October, 1984, after the assassination of his mother by her 2,000 bodyguards, Gandhi became prime minister at the age of 40 and was immediately hailed as a new young hope for India. Since then, however, his image has been badly tarnished, partly by the extravagant lifestyle that he and his Indian-born wife,

is considerable. In the past, opposition parties have been hampered by their own members' participation in their fund-raising and book-making. But this time, they are aided by the clean image of the man looking the coalition of forces trying to topple the Gandhi dynasty: Yashwantrao Chavan Singh, a 54-year-old former finance minister at the Gandhi government, a president of the Janata Dal party, which is allied with four smaller groups in an alliance called the National Front. It, in turn, has reached an electoral agreement with both left-wing forces and the right-wing Bharatiya Janata party, which represents militant Hindus. The various groups have little in common aside from their determination to oust Gandhi. But they have agreed to run a single candidate in about 400 of the 525 districts, and that unprecedented unity

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may well be the key to Gandhi's undoing. In the Anandhi district, the Jinnah Dal party is further dramatizing the corruption issue by fielding a symbol of moral rectitude to challenge Gandhi in his own constituency. Its local candidate is Rajanikanth Gandhi, a grandson of

great party has tried to make between the revered Mahatma and the family of Raju and Indira Gandhi. The two families are not related, but the Congress has often tried to leave the impression that Raju Gandhi is some how a descendant of the Mahatma, in well

of villagers at a time, addressing the men directly while the women squatted inconspicuously in the background, their saris pulled over their faces. He never failed to remind them who his grandfather was, and his clear message was that their government has betrayed the Mahatma's promise of honesty and social justice.



Laugh on the hustings: aided by opposition unity and a personal reputation for honesty

Indira's pre-eminent modern hero, Mahatma Gandhi, whose campaign of civil disobedience helped coerce the British into granting independence. Rajanikanth Gandhi is unlikely to win, but his candidacy accomplished a major goal of the opposition: severing the link that the Con-

gress has tried to make between the revered Mahatma and the family of Raju and Indira Gandhi. The two families are not related, but the Congress has often tried to leave the impression that Raju Gandhi is some how a descendant of the Mahatma, in well

of villagers at a time, addressing the men directly while the women squatted inconspicuously in the background, their saris pulled over their faces. He never failed to remind them who his grandfather was, and his clear message was that their government has betrayed the Mahatma's promise of honesty and social justice.

A TASTE FOR THE GOOD LIFE

Raju Gandhi has an image problem and he brought it on himself. During his five years in power, the Indian prime minister has managed to transform his early public appearance as the young and idealistic heir of the Nehru-Gandhi dynasty. In its place, he has acquired the reputation of a gas-loving, polished, widely interested in taking luxury holidays and entertaining his Indian-born wife, Sonia. As a deeply pious and highly religious country, where most people view country as an essential prerequisite for a prime minister, Gandhi's current image may well prove to be political suicide in this week's election.

The prime minister struck his style shortly after he took office in October, 1984. For his winter holidays, he hosted a dozen friends at a wedding retreat at

Ranthambore Forest Sanctuary in the northern state of Rajasthan, and on campaign reported lavish champagne and caviar parties. The next year, Gandhi took another group of ministers on a luxury cruise aboard an Indian naval vessel on the Bay of Bengal. During the 14-day holiday, played few ministers and discussed them in the capital, New Delhi, to the extent that it kept the prime minister absent of office for days.

As well, Gandhi has shown a taste for the good life on official trips, averaging about a dozen a year. His detractors maintain that the travel has been excessive—and as a style associated by his predecessors. The carol has been criticized, his sales have steadily regressed two 747 jets from the inventory. He has left off commercial airplanes. On one recent occasion, Gandhi's airplane suite was opposed with expensive machinery imported from London, which brought criticism from London, which brought criticism from London, which brought criticism from London.

Perhaps infected by the prime minister's spending spree, his Congress (I) party held a

gala \$500,000 anniversary celebration at Indira Gandhi Stadium in New Delhi in May, 1986. Several scandals later, the party put on its more modest show in Bombay, with the nation only given a five- and six-minute show with guest posters of Raju and Sonia Gandhi. In fact, many believe that it is Sonia who has guided her husband into extravagance, while spending vast sums on unique jewelry for herself. Her jewelry is barely unadorned, but are widely believed to be Indian country where few leaders have luxury wives.

Although a rash of newspaper articles have criticized Gandhi's lavish lifestyle, he has done little to alter it. Now, Indian voters have a choice to pass their own verdict. If the opinion polls are accurate, by the time the ballots have been counted next week, Gandhi could find himself with a slightly new image that of a high-flying former prime minister.

ADAM ROSE in New Delhi

state of Bihar. By official count, at least 368 people have been killed in bloody rioting between Hindus and Muslims in the past month—and unofficial estimates range as high as 1,000. The worst incident occurred in a small Muslim village called Chaudhri, where soldiers had looted 135 Muslims over to the local police for protection. The next day, many were found dead, and the rest had disappeared. The victims of a Hindu mob apparently acting in league with police. Almost every day last week, Indian newspapers reported fresh outbreaks of rioting, killing and arson.

For both Hindus and Muslims, the flash point is a small, crumbling mosque in a dusty hill in the Ganges River town of Ayodhya in northern India. The Babri Mosque was built in 1528 by the Muslims. Muslims who then ruled India. Hindu fundamentalists, however, claim that the Hindu god Rama was born at the site 980,000 years ago and that a magnificent Hindu temple once existed there. Disputes over the site have gone on for many years, but they escalated earlier this year when Hindu priests called for the construction of a new temple where the mosque now stands.

On Nov. 9, tens of thousands of Hindu pilgrims poured to Ayodhya carrying sanctified bricks for the new temple. In the end, a court ordered them to lay the building's foundation outside the disputed area surrounding the mosque, and there was no violence at Ayodhya itself. But a newly militant Hindu movement has aroused concern among India's Muslim minority, which forms about 12 per cent of the population. Traditionally they have backed Gandhi's Congress party, but this time many across the party are misreading the issue and as a result they are expected to desert it. "Congress has always used the Muslims as a vote bank," said R. R. Gupta, an authority on Hindu-Muslim relations from the northern city of Lucknow. "But they have laughed it and they cannot count on the Muslim vote this time."

Discontent with Gandhi's government is not limited to Muslims. For many other Indians, the key issue is the corruption that many say has become more pervasive in the past five years. Indians have long accepted petty corruption, bribe-taking and tax evasion as facts of life. They have also resented for years that Indira Gandhi, Rajiv's mother and predecessor in prime minister, accepted huge

sums from industrialists to finance her party's electoral campaigning. But many Indians maintain that the situation has now grown a great deal worse, partly because of the widespread entry of organized crime into politics.

In some parts of India, especially Bihar, many elected officials and key political organizers have long criminal records or are known to police as crime bosses. And most are members

getting into politics themselves." Kishan said last week in an interview. "Many of them have enough influence to avoid convictions, but they are basically criminals." At the same time, many other elected representatives depend on known gangster figures for electoral support and often benefit their connections with crime bosses. Said Chandra Mohan Mishra, a former legislator from Bihar: "Today, it is virtually impossible to be elected without



Mosque and market: grinding poverty and violent clashes between Hindus and Muslims

at Gandhi's Congress party. One police report from Uttar Pradesh, India's most populous state, found that at least 18 Congress MPs were cited in criminal cases. In Lucknow, so many known underworld figures bailed up for Congress party celebrations that the city's police issued the warning in its daily crime bulletin. New Delhi's Times of India reported recently that in the southern state of Tamil Nadu, "political reporting is rapidly becoming part of the crime beat." Even Prime Minister Gandhi, at his Independence Day speech to the nation last Aug. 15, complained that "criminals and traitors are robbing parliament."

Rajn Kishan, a leading political scientist at New Delhi, said that the "corruption" of Indian politics is a sharp departure from the traditional practice of all pacts of employment local toughs at election time to stiff ballot boxes or intimidate their opponents. "Now, we have the situation of mafia elements actually

the help of criminals and votebros."

But the issue that has focused most attention on corruption in politics is the scandal over the Bofors arms deal. In March, 1986, Bofors, an arms manufacturer, sold the Indian army 408 155-mm artillery pieces for \$4.6 billion. Since 1987, opposition politicians and Indian newspapers have charged that Bofors paid hefty bribes—as much as \$50 million—to obtain the contract and that some of the money went to Congress party leaders. Gandhi at first insisted that no bribes or connections were paid, but a subsequent report by Sweden's National Audit Bureau found that Bofors did pay commissions to an agent in India. And in late October, the *Matras* newspaper *The Hindu* published documents that, it claimed, point a finger at Gandhi himself. Gandhi's aides countered that the documents were forged. Although there is no firm evidence that Gandhi or any of his associates received mon-

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WORLD

ry the vote has taken on a life of its own. Even among rank voters, two-thirds of whom are illiterate, word of mouth has turned "Babbar" into a synonym for something corrupt or dirty. In Farukh village in Gandhi's Amethi constituency, a mention of Babbar produced words of recognition from a group of farmers, many of whom looked even sicker. The village's grunted chief, K. N. Sharma, said through an interpreter: "Everyone leaves Babbar. It means the benefits go to rich people, not to people like us." Another man, his teeth stained light red by habitual chewing of betel nuts, added, "It means if you have money, you can always get your way."

For the opposition parties, Singh's personal reputation as an honest, austere man, along with their networked voters, has allowed them to mount a powerful attack on the Gandhi government. Singh has cultivated a simple style that contrasts sharply with Gandhi's often luxurious tastes. He often cycles to political meetings, refuses to accept company hotels from business and even spurns an air conditioner when home despite New Delhi's sweltering heat. "Babbar is the name of the first time," said a senior opposition leader. "Babbar is considered just as corrupt as Congress."

For many, the New Delhi politician "Babbar" is seen as a corrupt politician.



New Delhi street, the contenders are both centralists

V. P. Singh is seen as basically different, so there is a clear choice on the issue for the first time."

Less clear is how an opposition government would differ in economic and social policy from

the Congress administration. Neither Congress nor the National Front alliance has a clear-cut ideology. Both are essentially centrist forces that try to reconcile India's conflicting regional, religious and caste interests. But some observers predict that a Singh-led government would tilt to the left. Singh has criticized Gandhi for favoring economic growth at the expense of social justice. As a result, he would probably slow the process of economic liberalization begun by Gandhi and take a more ideological attitude towards foreign investment. Sudhakar Singh, one of his chief allies: "The first priority would be to ensure that everyone has the basics, like clean drinking water, not importing more luxury goods."

For Gandhi, the mounting troubles are a depressing contrast to his first years in power. After his mother was assassinated five years ago, 38-year-old Gandhi rode the rising wave of public sympathy to the Congress party's biggest-ever victory. At 5 of the 542 seats then at stake. The new prime minister talked enthusiastically about the need to bring high technology to India and sweep away long-established power brokers, and, at first, he had some solid successes. He lifted many restrictions from India's highly regulated economy, helping to spark an up-

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WORLD



Soldiers on patrol during the campaign: the 'criminalisation' of politics

prosecuted based in a country traditionally plagued by low growth rates. As a result, India's middle class, estimated at anywhere from 180 million to 200 million people, prospered under his government. Production of televisions, refrigerators and other consumer goods soared, while the demand for imported electronics goods also increased.

But by mid-1987, Gandhi's fortunes had soared. The first allegations in the Bofors affair had been made, his attempts to reach a political settlement with militant Sikhs in the Punjab region had failed, and he appeared isolated within his tight security net. His early attempts at reforming his own party produced few results, and his political skills were under heavy criticism. Gandhi constantly

shuffled his cabinet ministers and alienated some of his closest supporters—including Singh, who quit the government in 1986 after being drafted from the finance to the defence ministry.

Many observers note that Gandhi had little political experience when his mother's death thrust him suddenly into the prime minister's post. He had been a member of parliament for only two years, had never held a cabinet portfolio and had shunned high political positions for a number of India's most prominent family. "He was not in any way ready for leadership," said Bhisham Sen Gupta, a research professor at Delhi's Centre for Policy Research. "He had no political training." And, Gupta added, Gandhi failed to learn on the job. "Rajiv was never an insider in the Congress party," he maintained. "And he never learned how to make it work. He centralized power in his own office and allowed himself to become isolated within his own small circle."

By last week, the betting in New Delhi was that those problems would be enough to defeat Gandhi and the Congress party. If that happens, Gandhi is expected to face strong challenges from within his own party for its leadership. And with no other member of his famous family to succeed him, India's inescapable modern dynasty would come to an end.

ANDREW FILLIPS in New Delhi

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CAMCORDERS

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so popular. Video is fun. Video is easy. And, all things considered, it's relatively inexpensive. With the surprising variety of automatic point-and-shoot camcorders on the market today, there's never been a better time to buy one. But, easy as a camcorder is to use, finding the right one to suit your needs may be a bit confusing. What format? What style? What brand? What features? In the following pages, we'll answer these questions, make it easier for you to find just the right camcorder.

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CAMCORDERS

Camcorders: Video to Go

They're so easy to use, all you have to do is push a button and you'll get great pictures. Camcorders. While these consumer video-making machines may look a little complicated, and are quite sophisticated, in fact they are simple to perfect completely automatically. You just point the lens in the right direction, push the record button, and the camcorder does all the technical stuff—automatically.

Camcorders are like cars; you don't have to know anything about the mechanics of them to use them, there are many models to choose from, and they all share common features. All cars have four wheels, a motor, seats and a steering wheel. All camcorders have a lens, a tape compartment, a viewfinder, a battery, and a record button. You can add lots of accessories to your car; you can do the same thing with a camcorder. The big difference is in price. The cost of cars keeps going up; the cost of camcorders has stayed the same even though they keep getting better and can do more things.



A truly portable package: camcorder and video light



Automatic recording is standard on all models

What exactly is a camcorder? It's a VCR with a lens.

A VCR will play movies you rent from you to get video stores; some camcorders will do the same thing, as well as play in order. The only difference between a VCR and a camcorder is that the VCR records things that happen somewhere else. A camcorder captures the real things of life, as they happen before your very eyes. And captures those memories for playback whenever you want.

A camcorder is a lens, viewfinder, tape-recording mechanism, microphone, battery and some switches, buttons and knobs. When

you look through the camcorder's viewfinder, you're actually looking at a tiny black & white TV set through a magnifying glass. (A couple of camcorders do have color viewfinders, but they're the exception.) As the camcorder's lens captures the image in front of it, a tiny electronic device (called a CCD or VDS) converts the image into an electronic signal. That signal is sent to two places—the viewfinder and the record mechanism. When you're recording, the image you see in the viewfinder is exactly what is being recorded on the moving tape. At the same time, sounds are captured by

CAMCORDERS



You can record and playback with your camcorder. It's a small VCR.

the camcorder's built-in microphone and recorded on the same tape. The video tape records both pictures and sound at the same time.

All camcorders now have zoom lenses. What does that mean? It means you can change your angle of view from wide to telephoto, can show a wide picture of what's in front of the camera, or can zoom in on something far away. And that's all built in to one lens permanently attached to the camcorder. The zoom lens on today's camcorders is a baby version of the

monder zoom lenses used by professional on their very expensive TV cameras. But the camcorder has a purpose—something the professionals don't have. Automatics short for automatic focus, the camcorder automatically focuses the picture.

Most camcorders today offer what's termed a BX zoom lens, although some models are starting to sport EX zooms. And there's the rare 12X zoom. This member belongs to the lens's range, with a larger number meaning a greater range. If the vide-

angle persona designed 16 mm, then in an EX zoom lens the telephoto is therefore 96 mm. A 9 mm to 94 mm zoom is also common. These ranges are usually written as 46 mm or 9-94 mm, for example. The smaller the lower number, the wider the angle of view; the bigger the higher number, the greater the telephoto effect.

Another number that's quite often used to describe a camcorder is the lux rating. Don't worry what lux means; it refers to the camcorder's ability to work in low light conditions—like the room with just one light. The lower the camcorder's lux rating, the lower the light level the unit can work in and still produce decent color images. Most camcorders offer lux ratings somewhere in a

range of 4 lux to 7 lux. And it's a time for just about everything except a black out in a coal mine! midnight. There are a couple of camcorders that have lux ratings hovering around the 1 lux level. With these, you can make a video in a room illuminated by one candle.

All camcorders are powered by a rechargeable battery. The battery attaches to the camcorder and provides power not only for recording, but also focusing, zooming and playing. Different sized batteries are avail-

able for most camcorders, the larger the battery, the longer it will let the camcorder operate. One hour batteries are common; if you don't do too much zooming and playing back, the battery should let you record for one full hour. All camcorders come with a battery charger. Recharging takes very a bit, but it usually only takes a couple of hours to recharge a one hour battery.

Playing back your home video movies is quite easy to do. Remember we said a camcorder is a VCR with a lens? Well, all new model camcorders can plug directly into your TV set for playback (some earlier models couldn't). Push the play button on your camcorder, and watch your just-recorded images appear on your home screen. Or if you have a VHS or VHS-C format camcorder, your camcorder tapes can be played on your home VHS VCR (well, talk more about this later). All camcorders come with the necessary cables and plugs for playback.



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The format question*

More than half the homes in Canada already have a video cassette recorder (VCR). Most people own a VHS-format VCR. If you don't, you have a Beta VCR.

When we look at the format of a camcorder, we're talking about the type of tape cassette that's used in it. It can be VHS, VHS-C, 8mm, Beta, Super-VHS, Super-VHS-C, Hi8, or ED Beta.

Since most of you already own a VHS VCR, let's look at camcorders that use VHS tape. These camcorders tend to be the largest ones, simply because the tape cassette is the largest of those we just listed. (By the way, Super-VHS camcorders use the same size cassette.)

There's a very good reason for choosing a VHS (or S-VHS) camcorder. Generally, the smaller the camcorder, the harder it is to keep it steady. The larger VHS machines are designed to rest on your shoulder. Some are shot with a VHS camcorder should be a trade-off.

Another thing to consider is that a VHS camcorder is, in effect, another VHS VCR. So, if you've been in the habit of taking your VCR with you to the cottage, now you can take a VHS camcorder. Play back rental movies, and make your own—all with the same machine.

Key VHS tape you now own can be played back in your VHS camcorder. Any tape recorded on your VHS camcorder can be played back directly in your home VCR. The common VHS tape length is 120 minutes (T-120).

Some VHS camcorders will allow you to extend the recording time from two hours to six hours (with a loss of image quality, just like what happens with your VCR when you record in SLP or Super, long play mode).

If you don't want or need the benefit of full compatibility, and don't want the extra size and bulk of a full-size VHS camcorder, there's another great alternative. It's called VHS-C, and it's stands for compact. The VHS-C cassette is about one-third the size of a VHS cassette, and that makes for a much smaller camcorder. Using a special shell, the VHS-C cassette will fit into your VHS VCR for play back. And that's a major benefit.

Maximum recording time of the VHS-C tape is 20 minutes, although most, if not all, VHS-C camcorders now allow extending that recording time to 40 minutes, with some loss of picture quality.

Another popular compact video format is 8mm, sometimes called Video 8. This format's tape cassette is smaller than VHS-C, has a maximum recording time of 120 minutes (T-120 tape, yet delivers great



All camcorders operate automatically.

pictures. On top of that, it has excellent sound reproduction. The only catch with 8mm is in playback. While 6mm VCRs are available, they are not very common. So, to watch your tape, you have to connect the camcorder by cable to your TV or home VCR, and use the camcorder as the player (VCR).

The Beta format does not feature prominently in today's consumer market, even though it enjoys a solid reputation in the professional field. You will be hard pressed to find a consumer Beta camcorder. For those looking for the absolute best in

picture quality, turn to the newest formats: Super-VHS, Super-VHS-C, Hi8 and ED Beta. The catch with these upgraded versions of the regular formats is that they need a special TV set—one with an "i" connector—to produce the substantially larger or image quality they're capable of delivering.

Another catch: S-VHS tapes, even though they look the same as VHS tapes, cannot be played back in a VHS VCR. To play back an S-VHS tape, you either use the S-VHS VCR (or the VCR and connect it directly to your TV set, or you buy an S-VHS VCR. The same is true for the other Super formats. On the other hand, Super VHS camcorders are the same size and shape as their regular brethren, but need a much higher grade and more expensive tape.

What's next about these Super camcorders, though? First they also can use regular tapes and deliver a standard quality image with them. A number of those "Super" models are now available, at a higher cost, representing almost for the moment, the latest and greatest.



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What else do you have to know?

Camcorders are totally automatic. Pick up, turn on, point at your subject, and push the record button. Simple. And great results. The camera does everything for you. It focuses, automatically. It sets proper exposure, automatically. It adjusts color sound, electronically.

Oh sure, sometimes the camcorder's automatic devices get looked by tricky lighting or something jumping into the picture and upsetting the automatic focus. But for the most part, you don't have to worry about that. Usually, you'll see in the camcorder's viewfinder if something's not right. At some point, when you become comfortable with your new camcorder, you'll want to try something a little different, and you'll turn off one of the automatic functions. Usually, it's just the flick of a switch to make focusing manual, and the flick of the same switch to return to automatic. Easy.

The hardest thing is getting good creative results, and that's entirely in your hands. Composition, movement, panning, use of the zoom

lens—none of these can be handled with the flick of a switch. We're talking about shooting technique here, and that takes practice. That's it: a whole video course. If you don't like the quality you've captured, tape over it. Don't like a result? Shoot again, using the same tape. The camera erases what's on the tape before it records again.

If you're lucky, most of today's camcorders are so close in picture and sound quality, it's hard even for an expert to tell them apart. Which one should you buy, then? That's best determined by holding the camcorder in your hands in the store, and trying it out. How does it fit you? How's its weight? How do you like its looks? And how do you feel about the picture quality you've seen it produce?

Camcorders are everywhere these days.



Video lights let alone of camcorders.

What about service?

With only a little bit of instruction to a couple of points, and some common sense, your new camcorder should last for years without service. Use a filter over the lens to protect it from dirt and dust. Once every 20 to 30 hours of recording time, use a cleaning tape (this gets rid of the tiny flakes of metal oxide that fall off the tape and clog the mechanism). If the camcorder is maintained properly, you should be able to record on and/or play the same tape up to 500 times before it loses its natural ability to hold the picture signal.

What tape to use?

Tape comes in a variety of grades. All video tape is not the same. Some tapes, called "high grade," hold none of the signal than regular grade tapes. That means a more line-by-line picture. As well, the higher the tape grade, the lower the dropouts. These are the small white or black "holes" that seem to travel across your TV screen when watching a tape.

Every format has a high grade, or pro grade, blank tape. If you're shooting a special occasion, use a high grade tape to get that extra level of image quality. But always use the highest grade tape you feel you can afford, the higher the grade, the better the results, and the less chance of tape problems when you play the tape. So, here's the deal, like a book. Newer tapes on top of each other. This can lead to tape warping, and see unplayable tape. With proper care and storage, video tape can last many decades. And that's a lot of memories.

Relive those holidays

A camcorder is a natural to take with you on a vacation. Let's look at a few tips that will help you get your most treasured memories on tape, to relive for years to come.

If you've been using a cleaning cassette regularly, there may be no need to take your camcorder in for a service check-up. But perhaps you'd feel better knowing a qualified technician has given it a test to make sure everything's in proper working order.

The first word in producing better travel videos is preparation. Plan what equipment you're going to take with you. And do a complete inventory of what you're taking—camcorder, light, tripod, lenses, and so on. Maybe set them on your list as the camcorder, but make sure you get the model and serial number, and have a copy of the owner's manual. This will help should the equipment be stolen while you're on vacation.

When traveling abroad, or sometimes even locally, you may have to take along some special accessories. For example, if you're traveling to a country that uses 220 volt power instead of North America's 110 volts, you'll need a power converter to change your camcorder's battery. Many, if not most, of today's camcorders come with 115-220 volt AC adapters. Take a look in your camcorder manual. If your model comes with a dual voltage charger, it will automatically sense power levels and adjust them.



Camcorder can travel anywhere you want to go.

Accordingly, you'll probably still need a plug adapter.

There's another problem to solve when you're outside North America: some countries have totally different TV systems from ours. You won't be able to watch the day's sports on a local TV set. If you try to play back a freshly recorded tape while in England, for example, all you'll see on the screen is snow, and all you'll hear is static. There's nothing wrong with your equipment; it's incompatible with that country's recording system. Some travelers take a tiny, battery-operated LCD TV screen with them, so they can watch the results in color. But you can always play back the tape in your car's radio, and watch the replay—in black & white—in the viewfinder.

Those are the two stumbling blocks, and are easily

overcome. Then we come to the question of how many tapes to take with you, and how many spare batteries. On average, for every hour of taping, you'll use only five minutes of tape. That works out to about 30 minutes a day. If you want to be on the safe side, assume one hour of tape per day, so for two weeks, you'll need enough tapes to capture 12-14 hours of video. If you're using a VHS or 8 mm camcorder, that translates to a maximum of

four two-hour tapes, if you're shooting VHS-C, with its 20 minute tapes. You'll have to take a lot more, unless you switch recording speeds and opt for slightly lower image quality.

What about extra power? It has been suggested you have access to four hours of continuous recording time. That means buying spare rechargeable batteries, whether extra of the kind that fits on the camcorder, or one of a larger version which is carried on your belt. And don't forget the recharger.

What else should you take? Your gadget bag should have at least one plastic bag large enough to protect your camcorder from the rain, an airplane to monitor sound, a clear plastic bag for your tapes for a security inspection, and a lead-lined bag to protect them from airport security X-ray machines, a Canada Customs green registration card, and to prove you didn't buy it outside the country, and any special items you might want to take. A polarizing filter is perfect for getting empty skies at dusk.



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just slightly ahead of our time



or making the winter in the lagoon look other and deep blue. An orange sunset filter makes sunset even more dramatic, or puts some punch into "bath" scenes.

How do you carry your camcorder and related gear? The hand-attached case your camcorder may have come in is great for storage and travel, but it's really impractical when you want to use your equipment. It's also a signal to thieves. Instead, use a soft-sided shoulder bag. Not only does it look like it holds nothing but your lunch, but it's also a lot easier to get your gear in and out of when you're sightseeing. Just remember that as levels match the pace of cinema on luggage to 16x20 inches, if your camcorder case or bag is larger than this, the airline may force you to check it as baggage. DON'T. Save yourself a lot of grief, make sure your carry-on luggage is the right size.

Now, what do you shoot? A good travel video should show the viewer where you went and what you did. It should have a number of segments, joined together with transitional elements. What are they? Simply put, they're fades. Both the picture and sound fades to black. Most camcorders have a fade control, press it, and sound and picture fade. The next shot starts off black until you push the fade button again, and the new picture and sound come back. This transitional element tells the viewer that one day has ended, and another began, or you've travelled to a new place on the same day. All

other shots are separated by what's called a split-out. That's when you simply stop recording, then start recording again with the next scene.

If you don't want to bore your viewers, your travel video shouldn't be more than one hour long. That's a hard rule to follow. After all, you shot all the pictures, and you had a reason for doing so. But try it: it's called editing, and it's the most creative, yet challenging, aspect of videomaking. Your movie should show what you did. That means shots on the airplane, arriving at the hotel, eating dinner, driving to the sightseeing attraction, and so on. All these are in addition to the landscapes and mood shots.

Think of yourself as a reporter, rather than a robot that turns on the camcorder and points it at everything in sight. Interview people. Have traveling companions appear in a shot to deliver a short introduction or closing narrative to match the scene or activity at hand. To keep track of where you went and what you did, you may want to use the electronic timer or chapter generator many camcorders come with, displaying a title or date on the screen.

This may be fine for dates, but you can do better for titles. Street signs, brochures, tickets, beach hats, tee-shirts, or daily newspapers—all can serve as "natural" title sources. Don't worry about the order in which you shoot them. Editing lets you rearrange shots. You may even do some of the shots after you return home. A road map can make a very informative title, especially when you



Movie lights come in all sizes and forms.

also use your route with a finger or pencil.

Present your travel video in logical segments. One segment per day or per location seems to work best. Natural titles will come at either the beginning or body of each segment. Narration and/or background music can be added after the visual order has been determined. If one of your perils has been taking photographs all day the way, when you get home you can add the still pictures in your video—either taping them or using readily available transfer devices.

Now it's show time. Invite your friends over. Make a party of it. Tell them to love the part, and serve the same type of food. What's new to revise the memory. And you can do it again and again.

because you've got it on tape
Let's make this a video Christmas

The big morning arrives, you get up at 5:30 to get your Santa outfit on. Hoping the lights will remember how to sleep late. Slip downstairs, light the fire. Suddenly, your kids come bounding down the stairs. You might think the sight of Santa holding a charge wire, but the kids ignore it. And you capture their looks of awe and excitement as they open their presents.

Later that day you sit at the table to watch the events of that morning. The tape starts to play, but something's wrong. The camera moves all over the place. Your daughter looks like she's going to fall out of the chair. The picture is

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CAMCORDER

as you can get, and the rest is still distracting sound? Other than yelling "quiet on the set," and ruining the ambience of the morning, the solution is to use a different microphone. Some mount on the camcorder, some are held by the subject, and some are worn by the subject. And all come in wired and wireless forms. Wireless mikes simply plug into your camcorder. Wireless mikes come in two parts: the mike, connected by a short wire to a radio transmitter, and a camera-mounted receiver, plugged into the camcorder. Wireless mikes, battery-powered, have a useful range of 75 to 200 feet, depending on the model.

For Christmas morning, your best bet is what's called a directional mike, mounted on the camcorder. It hears sound directly in front of it, up to 40 feet away. This is fine when you're using the telephoto portion of your zoom lens, but what happens when you use the wide angle view? Problems can result. If you've got three people framed in your viewfinder, the dominant voice will be the one in the center. If you're using the directional mike and use the camcorder's built-in mike, some men's voices sound like a zoom-mike, which changes its focus as it zooms in to catch the words.

Off-camera microphones are a little harder to use since they require a bit more planning. If you want use of your kids to wear a wireless mike while opening their presents, you have to put it on her before she starts into the ripping and tearing. That may

Go steady! A tripod is a "must have" accessory



be neither practical nor possible. And if your other kid blurts out something funny, you'll miss it, unless of course he says it directly into the mike, your daughter's whispering. The other option is to use an off-camera mike, held by another person, and pointed at whoever is speaking. This mike looks like a wind-up if your camcorder didn't come with an earphone, get one. An earphone forces you to pay attention to the sound, and makes you realize you have to move closer to catch the sound if you want, or change the mike. You may want to use the set of headphones that came with your wireless personal stereo.

Contributing Editor of Consumer's Magazine, published a weekly edition of the National Journal of Home Video.

PHOTO BY CAMCORDER

CLASSIC CAST-IRON TEAKETTLES & STEAMERS

Exclusively to you from The Shopper's Gallery

©1986 W. Carlsen Co.

The Shopper's Gallery proudly presents this truly elegant selection of 18th-century style, cast-iron teakettles and steamers, years in the making for a lifetime—certain to give to someone special in your life. This wide variety of colors and designs, stylish designs are certain to complement any decor.

Each teakettle and steamer has been crafted with care to ensure traditional values of quality and pride of ownership. These are excellent for a variety of cooking and hand-drying purposes.

TEAKETTLES—Standing approximately 17" in height, they are available in both two-quart and three-quart half-gallon sizes. These very handsome cast-iron teakettles make a natural husband. Rated as a 19th-century antique, they too will last for generations. The brass handle and porcelain enamel ensure that you are enjoying a superb product that is second to none!

STEAMERS—Standing approximately 17" in height and 12" in length, these unique porcelain-coated steamers combine practicality with old-world charm. They are more than a word-of-mouth favorite. They are multipurpose cooking utensils that boil, simmer, and roast, and they work just as well on a conventional stove.

The teakettles and the steamers are available in your choice of colors: Black Matte, Blue Specified, Black Specified, Red Specified, Grey Specified, Country Blue, or Green Specified.

FREE 15-DAY TRIAL OFFER

The Shopper's Gallery guarantees your satisfaction with a free 15-day trial offer. If you're not completely satisfied with the elegance and value of these classic teakettles or steamers, simply return your purchase in original condition by insured mail within 15 days for a full refund.

The functional beauty of these traditional style appliances are available in three sizes. The two-quart teakettles are \$29.95, the three and one-half quart teakettles are \$34.95, and the three quart steamers are \$24.95. (Add 10.00 for shipping and handling per teakettle or steamer). Take advantage of this wonder kit offering from The Shopper's Gallery and treat your cast-iron teakettles and steamers today!

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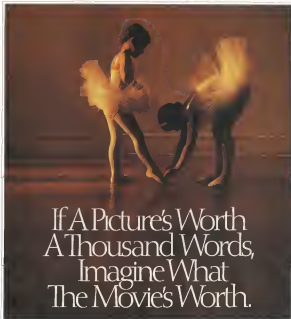
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WORLD



Officials count ballots: the first direct presidential election in 29 years

BRAZIL

A return to democracy

Election euphoria masks economic problems

Brathies held at election the way day. There a carnival with kermess and costumes. Last week, scarcely clad women sunbath on Copacabana beach while many of the 21 candidates competing in Brazil's presidential election. But like Rio de Janeiro's famous carnival each February, the euphoria surrounding the balloting—the first direct presidential election in 29 years—masked Brazil's economic problems. The nation's best president faces hyperinflation running at 1,500 per cent, a \$130-billion foreign debt and glaring social inequities. Although Brazil is the world's 10th-largest economic power, in the backward rural interior its infant mortality rate is higher than that of Senegal and its public-health standards are as low as in sub-Saharan Africa. Declared Rio car machine Tereza Pereira on election day: "We've got to change this mad country."

At week's end, preliminary results showed a right-of-center populist, Fernando Collor de Mello, in close with 29 per cent of the vote. He will face a leftist candidate, either former trade-union leader Luis Inacio Lula da Silva or

vetures socialist Leonel Brizola, in runoff election on Dec. 27. Lula had 18 per cent of the vote and Brizola 15 per cent at the weekend—and they pledged to run together against Collor as the second round. All three candidates appealed to poor voters. But they displayed divergent personal styles and programs for addressing Brazil's staggering economic problems.

The election was held on Nov. 15, 100 years to the day since the military overthrew the Brazilian monarchy and adjoined it as a republic. That event touched off a turbulent century that has witnessed a series of military revolts and dictatorships. Brazil's last direct presidential elections were held in 1960, but a coup in 1964 led to 21 more years of military rule. In 1985, the military allowed an electoral college to install Tancredino Neves as president. But Neves died before his inauguration, and José Sarney, a civilian with close links

to the military, became president instead. Sarney's critics say that he disrupted the economy by imposing ineffective price freezes while failing to tackle the underlying causes of inflation. They also say that he failed to improve the lot of the 60 per cent of Brazilians who earn less than \$117 a month. Sarney, 58, was defeated by law to run again.

During the election campaign, Collor accused Sarney of being a "corrupt, mismanaged and degenerate" leader. Collor, a previously little-known politician from the impoverished northeastern state of Alagoas, soon won support among the poor and business leaders with his promises to purge government of corruption and to sell off \$22 billion worth of state-owned enterprises. He ran a populist campaign, making us on his five-star gold boots. And he used a fleet of 12 helicopters to shake him between massive street rallies.

Towards the end of the campaign, Sarney became so scorned at Collor's personal attacks that he launched a slender run against him. Sarney is also widely believed to have been behind the last-minute candidacy of Silvio Santos, a popular TV game-show host. But Brazil's Electoral Court ruled the nomination. David said disappointed him as a candidate. In stark contrast to Collor, Lula of the Workers' party is a professional, corrupt former luxury vendor who often states rhetorical points home with the stamp of a finger he lost in an industrial accident. Now a congressman who describes himself as anti-Marxist, Lula, 41, rose to prominence in 1975, when he led a strike in São Paulo's giant industrial sector. His campaign rallies produced a sea of red flags, many stamped with the hammer and sickle. "We're the only ones promising to take wealth from the rich to redistribute among the poor," Lula told *Nation*.

Lula's leftist opponent, former Rio governor Leonel Brizola of the Democratic Labour party, is a combative socialist who spent 12 years in exile during the last military regime. He proposed to introduce a moderate socialist system and he argued that Lula's socialist policies could spark another military coup.

Still, on the eve of last week's election, Sarney declared, "There has never been so much freedom in the country," and he claimed credit for easing the country's transition to democracy. But many critics say that when his term expires next March, he will have left even less freedom in the country. "Either we sort it out at this place [the White House], or we'll sort it out at the place [the White House]," said Fernando Collor, a stockbroker in Rio. Brazilians clearly have high expectations that their next president will make democracy a vehicle for the country's long-awaited economic renewal.

MARY NEMETH and RICHARD HOLISE
in São Paulo



Collor: populist campaign

IBM GOES TO WAR

AS COMPETITION IN THE PERSONAL-COMPUTER MARKET HEATS UP, IBM'S RIVALS ARE WINNING BIGGER MARKETS

The plummeting earnings of Lotus Video was at least settling for a glimpse of competition in a multi-billion-dollar industry in which the rules are daily. Last week, representatives from 1,500 computer firms added an extra splash of excitement as they displayed their new wares at the industry's largest trade show—Comdex 89 (that surprisingly International Business Machines Corp. [IBM] mounted the largest display, spread over 10,000 square feet at the Las Vegas Convention Centre. For the beleaguered Atanaka, BY-labeled giant, it was a chance to regain some of the momentum it lost after it reported a 30-per-cent decline in its third-quarter profits last month. But the display represented only a tiny portion of the company's promotional capabilities, which are being pushed far out in all computer-related sectors with deep discounts and a discounting of new products. Said IBM Canada Ltd. chairman John Thompson: "The technology is exploding. So you have to cover your bets in a lot of different areas."

But as competition heats up on all fronts, revenues are becoming increasingly wary of placing their bets on the world's largest computer manufacturer. Last month, the price of IBM's shares on the New York Stock Exchange closed below the important psychological barrier of \$190 (U.S.) (\$117 Cdn.) for the first time in five years after it reported that its third-quarter profit declined to \$1.1 billion from \$1.5 billion for the same period last year. IBM Corp. chairman John Akers blamed part of the decline on delays in shipments of a new model of data storage disk drive that IBM was supposed to introduce last July but that was only introduced last week and without its available until December. As a result, industry analysts say that the



Integrated circuit production: power

firm is headed for its fourth year of weak earnings out of the past five. And they note that bold new challenges from rival firms, including Apple Computer and Compaq Computer, continued to squeeze IBM's profit margins in its two most important product lines—personal computers and large mainframe systems.

In order to respond to the challenge, IBM is moving more and more on high-tech outsiders, including some of its former rivals. Computer genius Steve Jobs, who cofounded Apple Computer at the age of 23 in 1976 and who is now chairman of Los Altos, Calif.-based Next Inc., is currently helping IBM develop graphics for a new line of high-powered engineering workstations. As well, last year, IBM formed an alliance with Steve Chen, who completed his design of the giant Cray T-3E supercomputer in

1985, to introduce a personal computer based on two even more powerful 80486 chips, which allows it to rival the top large mainframe computers. Over the past two years, Compaq's aggressive promotion of its new computers has propelled it into the third place in the hot-but-personal-computer market, behind IBM and Apple.

But although IBM's competitors no longer have any doubts about their ability to introduce new products ahead of IBM—a move once unheard of because of IBM's dominance—the 75-year-old giant is still the industry's top rival, particularly in mainframe computers. Indeed, despite a drop in its share of the market in recent years, IBM's mainframe sales are still growing by close to 30 per cent a year, and it still has a commanding 70-per-cent share of the more than \$20-billion market. Its mainframe revenues are still more than its sales greater than those of its nearest rival, Anadigm Corp., which is half-owned by Japan's Fujitsu Ltd.



Thompson caring more about customers

1985, to develop a high-speed supercomputer of its own. And last month, Montreal-based Microtel Inc., led by its billionaire chairman, William Gates, 34, unveiled a new line of word-processing software that boasts so-called user-friendly features similar to those of Apple's popular Macintosh line. That has prompted industry analysts to joke that its new slogan for "I want to be a Macintosh."

Even with some of the brightest minds as computer business involved, the challenge to IBM's supremacy keeps growing. The latest threat came from Maynard, Mass.-based Digital Equipment Corp., which last month unveiled its first line of mainframes—large machines that can support hundreds of users at once and that, while still the second most dollars each. In doing so, Digital entered a market that IBM has dominated for more than three decades. Earlier that month, Houston-based Compaq—which beat IBM in the market in 1986 with the first personal computer based on the revolutionary quarter-inch-square Intel

80386 microchip—introduced a personal computer based on two even more powerful 80486 chips, which allows it to rival the top large mainframe computers. Over the past two years, Compaq's aggressive promotion of its new computers has propelled it into the third place in the hot-but-personal-computer market, behind IBM and Apple.

In the crucial personal-computer market, which is growing rapidly twice as fast as the mainframe market, IBM is also the leader, but its sales have not grown as fast as its competitors, and its profit margins have dropped dramatically since 1984. And analysts predict that that trend in the critical sector, which is worth an estimated \$27 billion worldwide, could make area far richer next year. According to statistics compiled by Dataquest Inc., a San Jose, Calif.-based computer market research firm, IBM's share of worldwide sales declined to 12.5 per cent last year, compared with 25.3 per cent in 1984.

Industry analysts say that IBM's loss of market share is cause for grave concerns. Worldwide personal-computer sales by all companies last year topped \$10 billion, up from \$5.5 billion in 1984. Although IBM still earns more revenue and profits from mainframe sales, industry analysts and executives agree that the fate of IBM and the other major manufacturers will be determined by their performance in the personal-computer market. Said Richard Stadler, editor of the New York City-based Technology Computer Letter: "IBM dominates other competitors in mainframes, yet it is the tail of the dog in the fastest-growing end of the business."

In Canada, too, that Thompson told Maclean that the advent of personal computers has already forced IBM to alter drastically the way it designs, produces and sells computers in order to maintain its market leadership. Two decades ago, IBM Canada had only a few dedicated customers and hardly any rivals. In those

Business Notes

DEARBORN'S SAGA

Complex Odds: Corp. chairman Earl Dearborn said that he was still trying to arrange financing for a proposed buyout of the company after he failed to meet a \$100-million bid for purchasing a 21.16-million-share Dearborn shares. Dearborn said that "adverse market conditions and a difficult financial climate" made it impossible for him to arrange the bid for North America's second-largest automaker.

DUNKIN' DONUTS WINS

The management of Dunkin' Donuts Inc., a doughnut and coffee-shop chain with 1,500 outlets across the United States, accepted a \$384-million cash takeover bid from Allied-Lyons PLC, a major British beverage group. By doing so, the company broke a \$360-million bid by E.O. Ochsman Corp., which includes Toronto investor George Mason's Dynasty-Canada Corp.

WOODWARD'S STEP ASIDE

The Woodward family formally transferred control of its Vancouver-based department-store chain to a financial alliance that includes Cambridge Shopping Centres Ltd. of Toronto. Woodward's, with stores in British Columbia and Alberta, never fully recovered from the heavy losses it suffered during the 1982 recession.

CANPAUL STOCK SLIPS

Shares in financially troubled Canpaule Corp. fell to \$4.80, their lowest level since 1980, before closing the week at \$5.10 amid new concerns about its crushing debt level. Owner Robert Canpaule increased a \$13.5-billion debt buying two big U.S. steel deals over the past three years, and investors now appear to be concerned about the firm's ability to survive.

HOPPER'S APPEAL

Peter C. Hopper, William Hopper's brother, filed a \$20-million appeal in Calgary that the Crown-owned oil company needs about \$300 million from either the government or investors to reduce debt owed by high exploration costs and low oil prices. The Alberta government has consistently refused to invest any more public money in Petro-Canada.

BOND CORP. SINKING

Pertis, Australia-based Bond Corp., a foreign aid media conglomerate controlled by Australian Alan Bond, reported a \$828.7-million loss for the year ended June 30, the worst loss in Australian corporate history.

days, Thompson said, as IBM sales representatives could simply sell a corporate client an off-the-shelf system, they now have to get it working. But now, Thompson said, large-business users have many more options, and it is becoming more difficult for IBM to hold on to them as customers. No longer totally dependent on mainframes, buyers can use increasingly powerful mid-sized computers, or networks of personal computers, to perform many of the same tasks. At the same time, customers are spending about 50 per cent of their purchasing budgets on computer programs, and numerous small companies have developed specialized software.

Specialized computer manufacturers have also introduced more advanced products than IBM in such market segments as supporting work stations. Thompson said that IBM can no longer be "all things to all people." Instead, Thompson said that the company "pulls all the parts together, whether they are made by IBM or someone else, to do the job that the customer wants."

But having to rely on outside suppliers has reduced IBM's profit margins. And Thompson said that growing sales of personal computers are also squeezing IBM's overall earnings, because they are squeezing those of the larger systems, an introduction to its first personal computer in 1981, almost four years after Apple created its first model. But Thompson said that, besides its personal computer into the market quickly, the firm had to assemble it from parts made by other companies. To develop software, IBM had to form a partnership with Gates and Microsoft and to sell its personal computers to millions of customers, it had to market them through independent dealers and retail outlets, rather than its own sales force. Said Thompson: "We thought it to market very quickly; the downside of it was that we didn't make as much profit."

Still, IBM quickly became the market leader in personal computers as the sheer strength of its name. But hundreds of competitors soon began manufacturing and selling

expensive personal computers, so-called clones, that were based on the IBM model, forcing all manufacturers to lower prices and enhance performance. Today, for approximately \$4,000, consumers can purchase a



IBM's software laboratory: a desperate fight for future markets

complete computer system that includes a display screen, disk drive, keyboard and pointer that has 10 times as much power as IBM's original personal computer.

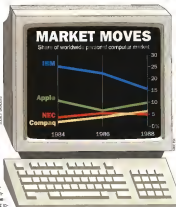
Still, in a bold attempt to regain its lead, IBM launched its "clone-killer" Personal System/2

in 1987 incorporating some specialized hardware that it did not share with its competitors. But none of IBM's competitors, led by Compaq, quickly responded by designing products that were compatible with IBM's old personal computer line. As a result, many of IBM's customers, using the older line, did not upgrade, but industry analysts say that no clear winner has emerged yet. Said Andrew Toller, vice-president of the Toronto-based market-research firm Miller, Toller & Evans Inc.: "I'm not sure if the fact that they were not the first to make such a brutal change."

At the same time, IBM is also fighting off new challenges in the mainframe market. Increasingly aggressive competitors, including Digital, Amdahl and Japanese-owned Hitachi Data Systems, have forced IBM to cut prices and reduce its profit margins, predictions by experts. Edward Bender, assistant vice-president of information services at Sun Life of Canada, said that IBM began offering dramatic discounts on all its products in recent years to maintain its market leadership.

But IBM's pricing is more than discounting in its efforts to increase sales and improve profits. Although the company has never formally lost of any competitors, it reduced its worldwide staff to 387,000 from 605,506 in 1986, by offering generous incentives for early retirement. At the same time, it is continuing to attract and transfer many of its talented and productive staff into marketing jobs. And although it is under siege on several fronts, most analysts agree with Thompson that no other manufacturer boasts the same two-decade range of technological expertise as the firm. Still, if the current severe downturn in 1988, one of its most competitive areas could soon overtake it as the critical personal computer market.

JOHN DALEY with
BOB CHILL in Los Angeles
DAVID LONGOFF in
New York and
ANN BRADLEY and
KAREN KUYVELOVICH
in Toronto



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BUSINESS WATCH



Bittersweet days in Czechoslovakia

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

SWIFT news
After four full decades of grinding over the most heavily guarded borders in Europe, the government of Czechoslovakia is allowing its citizens the right to travel abroad. Following the headlong rush to democracy of Poland, Hungary and West Germany, it is trying to define that the Czechoslovakians are finally following their neighbors' example and that all of Central Europe is now joined on the verge of democracy and Big Macs.

But it is not that simple. Czechoslovakian Prime Minister Ladislav Adamec and his boss, Communist party leader Milos Jakes, remain firmly in charge with no commitment to political reforms, the holding of free elections or any move toward a market economy. With the possible exception of Romania, they are the hardest-hearted within the Warsaw Pact, they won their political spots denouncing the 1968 invasion of Newswatch Dubček. There is still no equivalent in the Czechoslovakian language for glasnost and the very few dissidents who have demonstrated the courage of their convictions continue to undergo persecution. Most important of all, about 60,000 Soviet troops who started into the little country 21 years ago are still there.

As a housing Czechoslovak who arrived up in the little Moravian village of Brno before emigrating to Canada, I have watched the latest developments with a mixture of joy and sorrow. Joy because, once again, the current relations, at least there is some sign of openness as a society that seemed frozen in aspic made of concrete. Sorrow, because I understand all too well that Czechoslovakia will probably follow its own winding road to freedom rather than adopt the automobile-like conversion of other countries. Soviet satellites, unlike East Germany, there have been few mass protests. The largest, which took place on Oct. 28, the 71st anniversary of the country's brief independence, broke up under police batons. Neither is there any sign of a counter-

It is tempting—but simplistic—to say that all of Central Europe is on the verge of democracy and Big Macs

ailing force developing, such as Lech Wałęsa's Solidarity movement in Poland.

The differences are due to Czechoslovakia's strategic location and the national character of its people. The country has always had more history than geography, and it has been ruled only because Czechoslovakians are old enemies by a subtle brand of insurrection that permits collaboration without surrender.

Prague was once the capital of the Holy Roman Empire, and the country's 2,500 castles and 918 historic towns, as well as countless monuments, attest to its many waves of conquerors. In fact, the Czechoslovakians have survived only two decades of independence (1918-1939) since their Protestant noblesmen lost the battle of the White Mountain in 1620. They ruled the top colony for the next 300 years. Hitler avoided it in 1938 and 1939, the Soviets sponsored a coup in 1948 and, 20 years later, at the first sign of its future, sent in troops. Each time, March in 1938, July in 1945, as well as in 1948 and 1968, the Western democracies sacrificed Czechoslovakian independence on the altar of expediency—partly due to the truth in Otto von Bismarck's dictum that "who-

ever controls Bohemia controls Europe."

Czechoslovakians are no heroes. They have never confused love of country with an itch for glory and don't see much point in headlong revolutions they can't win. The exception, of course, was Dubček's brave attempt in the spring of 1968, not to overthrow the system, but to create circumstances that might allow communists to evolve into a genuinely popular movement. Although not a general was not compared to Mikhail Gorbachev's, he was crushed and the country moved into the shadows. The purges that followed removed nearly half of the country's industrial managers and 160,000 of the most able intellectuals, scientists and teachers were sent into internal exile. Teachers became bookkeepers, and at least one biologist had to work as a milkman. Hardly a trace of Dubček's legacy was allowed to survive. He had to bury his own mother at 5 a.m. so he wouldn't be seen in public.

As a result, Czechoslovakia became an up-and-down economy, with most of the best and the brightest reduced to menial jobs while the loyal but dumb party apparatchiks ran the country. Understandably, that resulted in most Czechoslovakians opting out of the political process. But not quite. The handful of incredibly courageous dissidents, who took the Helsinki Treaty on Human Rights (signed by Czechoslovakia) seriously, never give up their cause. And even if most people seemed to be quiescent, they engaged in a creative form of passive resistance—a nationwide boycott that threatened an already fragile economy.

This disciplined manner of quiet tenacity and relentless obstruction was much more subtle than Gorbachev's insistence to put "aer's" walls up against the wall of the "system." The Czechoslovakian role model was The Good Soldier Schweik, the hero of a novel by Jaroslav Hasek about a foolishness between members of the Austro-Hungarian army. Schweik's main preoccupation was trying to stay alive, and he achieved such success keeping himself away from the fighting that, in the end, he was taken prisoner by his own army. As Schweik wisely noted and "being sent you nowhere—always try to achieve the worst."

Back in 1968, when Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev visited Prague, the Czechoslovakians adopted a typical Schweik attitude. Almost no one turned out to greet him, and the best anecdote of the day was the story about a street cleaner going up to a high-ranking government official to inquire, just as the local guard of honor is firing its salute. "What's that noise? Another war?"

"No, you asshole. We have a rat visitor—Pravda says."

"Is that case, what's wrong with our soldiers? They had 24 rounds and missed him every time."

Meanwhile, late-night visitors to the cells that ring Wenceslas Square take refuge in their very humor. "Which country has the highest concentration of the word 'no' in its name?" "Czechoslovakia," is the grim reply. "After all, we've been going downhill for 40 years."

Perhaps, but last week the view from the mountains looked a lot more cheerful.

PEOPLE

Scandalous music

Playing a sex kitten on the screen made her a star, and now **Rita Bateman** is using pillow talk to launch a recording career. The 33-year-old blonde, who plays *Vida Vale* in the movie *Bliss*, collaborated with her boyfriend, pop star **Bagner Nalson**, better known as Prince, on an erotic 15-minute remake of his song *Scandalous*, from his



Bateman suggestive dialogue and sounds

1986's *Scandalous*. Bateman, who became famous after starring in the sexually explicit movie *9½ Weeks* in 1986, does not sing but instead makes suggestive sounds and has a sexy dialogue with Prince. The record, scheduled for release on Nov. 28 and titled *Scandalous Sex Suite: The Crown, The Passion, The Reprieve*, bears the promotional label "Play it only if you dare." That is a challenge that even Bateman might refuse.

The love life of a superstar

It was an unlikely romance. Some after *Scarface*, Gloria Steinem described legendary 1971 fall-back and movie actor **Joe Brown** as a 1968 magazine article as a "male chauvinist" who had "low standards for women," the two

begin an affair. In his new autobiography, *Out of Bounds*, the 53-year-old former Cleveland Brown writes that Steinem was "wonderful, physically and mentally." A self-described "profile lover," Brown, who scored a record-setting 136 touchdowns during his nine-year NFL career

Brown: Steinem's affair



Beastly beauty

Former model **Courtney Taylor** made a career change—with a vengeance. The Toronto 30-year-old, who says that the "beastly" modeling is making her more delirious in a random, who sometimes looks "monstrous" in *From Night to The Last Kiss*, now living in Toronto. Taylor, used to pleasing rather than scaring people with her face, and that her "beastly" look can frighten even her. "When I had gory makeup on, I used up my actor so I wouldn't lose my appetite," she said. Still, Taylor said that the report has not really added to the actor's "It's a beautiful experience."



Taylor: from modeling to 'monstrous'

Seasonal success

Singer **Andy Williams** says that his Christmas music makes him a seasonal star. Williams is scheduled to appear on the Dec. 3 CTV monthly special *Webb's Great Christmas Show* and to perform in Toronto, London and Kitchener, Ont., as part of a 58-city North American Christmas tour. But the singer said that, because his 1986 album, *Close Enough for Love*, "sunk," he is not planning to make another record. Still Williams, "I'd rather play gold."

Williams: performing Christmas music

A SOBERING DECISION

Ex-Beehive singer **Steve Starr** said that his last singing was an "unpleasant surprise." Last week, an American judge agreed that one of his recordings should be burned from sale. The 40-year-old British singer won his case to stop a Memphis, Tenn., studio from releasing a 1987 recording, which he said that he made while drunk. Starr, often described by music critics as the best-remembered Beehive, lost year-end treatment for substance abuse. It appears that, since he has a better ear for music, there will be fewer Ringo songs on the market.



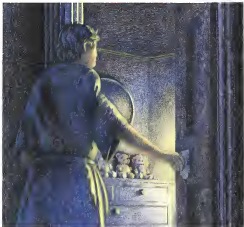
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The Abuse of Children

**CHILDREN OF BOTH
SEXES AND OF ALL
AGES AND SOCIAL
GROUPS CAN BE
THE VICTIMS**

They seemed to be a typical Toronto couple, struggling to live in an expensive city with two young children. To avoid the high cost of city care, she worked night shifts in a hospital nurse, whenever she could, leaving her husband, who worked during the day for an electronics firm, to look after the children. Then, during the summer of 1985, her four-year-old daughter complained of pain and bleeding around her rectum. Despite doctors' assurance that there was no cause for concern, the woman said that she was disturbed when the problems persisted. Acting on a hunch, she asked her daughter, "Would that go away if Daddy went on a vacation?" The girl nodded, "Yes." It is now 4½ years since the woman, who refused to remain anonymous, discovered that her husband was sexually abusing her daughter, but says now, she says, her feelings of guilt and anger remain. "It shatters the course of the world," she told *Macleod's*. Now 32, divorced and recovering after extensive counseling by Children's Aid workers, she adds, "I thought sexual abuse only happened to really disturbed, disturbed families—and I found it is my own fault."

Victims: To their horror, Canadians are discovering that children of both sexes, of all ages and from all social and economic backgrounds can be the victims of sexual abuse. Increasingly, through the 1980s, doctors, child-care workers and legal personnel have witnessed an explosion in the number of reported cases of all kinds of child abuse—emotional and physical. But it is the rapid increase in reports of sexual assaults involving



children that has aroused the greatest concern. Last year, in Ontario alone, the provincial ministry of community and social services received 933 reports of sexual abuse involving children of 18 and younger, compared with only 266 cases in 1983. In Nova Scotia, the provincial department of community services recorded 116 cases of child sexual abuse in 1985, compared with three in 1984. In Quebec, where no separate figures for sexual abuse were available, the province's association of social-service centres reported 37,948 cases of abuse, including sexual, involving children in 1985, compared with 37,145 in 1980-1982.

Recent experts say that many cases of

sexual abuse remain hidden, the real numbers are probably much higher. But the statistics are shocking, according to a 1984 report of a royal commission under sociologist Robin Baggley, one in two females and one in three males have been the victims of unwanted sexual acts—and 80 per cent expressed the assaults as abusive. Statistics show that men—fathers, stepfathers, boyfriends and other males—are the culprits in more than 90 per cent of child sexual-abuse cases, while women are almost equally as likely as men to subject children to sexual and physical abuse.

The sexual harassment of children occurs in a wide variety of circumstances. Last month in

Calgary, 41-year-old Dennis Anghuk, a member of the Big Brothers Organization that looks after fatherless boys, was convicted of sexually assaulting seven boys. Yesterday sentenced that Anghuk performed oral sex on them. In May, 44-year-old Theodore Bagg, a former public-school teacher, was sentenced to 30 months in prison in Simcoe, Ont. after he pleaded guilty to sexually assaulting two 13-year-old boys and a 10-year-old girl. A Nova Scotia man was convicted of sexually abusing his nine-year-old daughter, whose name cannot be revealed. The girl's doctor said that, after watching a program involving child abuse, the girl told her mother that her father had been forcing her to perform sexual acts on him for five years. He will be sentenced in December.

But experts say that the dramatic rise in reported cases of sexual abuse does not mean that it is increasing. Instead, they say that the statistics simply reflect society's growing willingness to acknowledge the situation. "I don't think the problem has grown at all," said Joseph Rosen, executive director of the A.C. Parents in Crisis Society

at Vancouver. "We just do a better job of recognizing it now."

During the past year, the most hearse-sharp increase in reports of the sexual abuse of children has come from New Brunswick's Roman Catholic community (page 66). Since September, 1984, when a judge sentenced a St. John's priest to five years in jail for 20 sexual offences involving altar boys, involved 13 priests by brothers and other members of the Catholic community have been charged in connection of unrelated offences involving boys in Newfoundland. At least five more members of the church have been charged or convicted of similar crimes in other parts of Canada.

In St. John's, a royal commission inquiry under Justice Ontario Supreme Court justice Samuel Hughes has heard accounts of sexual acts involving members of the lay order of Christian Brothers and the boys in their care at Newfoundland's Mount Cashel orphanage. Some of the most disturbing testimony was that of Shwae Earle, a former Mount Cashel resident who said that he was sexually abused by a Christian Brother at the age of 6 when he first arrived at the orphanage. Weeping at times, Earle, now 23, testified that his treatment at Mount Cashel led him to attempt suicide in 1983.

Travels: Like Earle, many victims of child abuse suffer from long-term psychological problems. Some, including author Lily Dicker, who survived nine years of sexual abuse by her father, blame the memories of the abuse for years (page 64). Doctors say that other victims of childhood sexual abuse deal with the trauma by developing a psychological condition called multiple personality disorder (page 63).

Increasingly, there is evidence to suggest that some victims of sexual abuse are isolated during rituals that have satanic overtones. During the past decade, child-care officials in Canada, the United States and Britain have investigated a growing number of cases in which children have said that they were subjected to sexual abuse during grizzly rituals (page 62).

Suspensions: Although experts say that adults have used children sexually throughout history, it has only been in the past 10 years that numerous of widespread sexual abuse has grown among North American doctors, child-care workers and parents. According to Bruce Rosen, executive director of the A.C. Society of Metropolitan Toronto, increased knowledge of the symptoms of abuse has prompted more people to report their suspicions.

Before, it was considered to be more rare and rather taboo," said Rosen. "People thought they shouldn't talk about these things and that children were making things up." St. Calgary psychologist John Price, co-ordinator of clinical services in the Alberta Children's Hospital, noted that the Victims' Bureau has a myth about the family's invisibility. But sex abuse happened there, although it was not recognized. Today people are more aware of abuse, how it shows itself, more to look for."

Men who sexually molest children generally fall into one of two groups. Dr. John Bradbury, a



Sexual abuse, particularly by someone in a position of trust, can have a devastating impact

professor of psychology at the University of Ottawa, said that many men who sexually assault their own children often do so as a way of feeling sexual release during periods of emotional or financial distress. A second group of offenders is made up of pedophiles, who suffer from a lifelong sexual attraction to children. Bradbury said that new research carried out at the Royal Ottawa Hospital has pointed to the possibility that biological abnormalities may be at the root of pedophilic behavior. "Such a factor has different needs that are satisfied by molesting children," said Ronald LaTone, co-ordinator for the A.C. Sex Offender Assessment and Treatment Program in Vancouver. "Some will do it for love, some for affection, some for power, control or aggression."

Isolation: With growing awareness of the problem, efforts are being made to protect children by making them aware that some kinds of physical acts by adults should not be permitted. Children in many Canadian primary and elementary schools are shown a 1985 film entitled *Feeling Free, Feeling Safe*. In Toronto, grade-school children see a play entitled *Johnny Love A M.U. (All About Me)*. It teaches children to trust their instincts about how they feel and what feels bad. "It teaches children that they have their rights too," said Sgt. John Montrose, the Metropolitan Toronto Police Department's children's co-ordinator. "And a

lot of people have found that as soon as one of these plays is shown, there is an increase in disclosures."

In fact, doctors say that it is often difficult to detect some kinds of sexual abuse. While the results of several physical exams are usually obvious, the effects of emotional and sexual abuse can be far more muted. Experts agree that detectable emotional damage always occurs if a child is sexually abused. But they often have to rely on children to disclose sexual abuse. Because of the sensitive way adults go about seeking children, many young victims are reluctant to talk about it. "The sun just literally comes out the child," said Montrose. "The suspect will say things like, 'This was a little secret.' The whole area is very, very difficult for the police and child workers."

Impact: Faced with the growing reality of widespread sexual abuse, police, teachers and social workers are struggling to develop ways of protecting children. Hospitals and police departments in many Canadian cities now have child-abuse teams that are specially trained to detect and help young victims. Typically, Toronto's Hospital for Sick Children launched a "Survivor Child Abuse and Neglect" program in 1973. Since then, the program's case load has grown rapidly, according to program director Dr. Marcia Elva Moss. In 1988, said Moss, the special team of six experts handled 843 suspected cases, compared with 386 in 1984. Sixty per cent of the cases turned out to involve sexually abused children.

At the same time, Canadian police forces are confronting a growing number of sexual-abuse cases. In September of this year, the Calgary Police Department's child-abuse unit had 213 charges of sexual and child abuse—compared with 137 charges in the first nine months of 1988. Many police officers say that they find dealing with sexual-abuse cases emotionally stressful. Calgary police Det. Harvey Cerniska said that, as one of his most wrenching cases, a three-month-old baby girl convicted sexually transmitted and infection after use of her parents' abused her. Said Cerniska: "This was a 10-day horror."

Part of the responsibility for discovering evidence of abuse lies with teachers, who are often tipped off by revealing changes in the behavior patterns of children. Many schools have begun to provide brochures and training workshops to make teachers more aware of child abuse. Sexually abused children can sometimes be confused, said Christine Melnychuk, a child and family counselor at the Vancouver Incest and Sexual Abuse Centre.

by clothing abuse. "It makes teachers extremely sensitive," said Doreen. "Many will no longer give the kid a bad haircut."

Said, Toronto's Wiers said that false allegations of sexual abuse by children are extremely infrequent and, when they do occur, "they are rarely initiated by the child." Usually, if false allegations originate with parents in custody disputes. For her part, Myra Lefkowitz, co-director of Toronto's child victim witness support program, and that such allegations often arise out of a misinterpretation of a child's description of an event. "Child abuse is always illegal," said Lefkowitz. "However only if they get every detail."

Wounds: Psychiatrists and others who work with victims of childhood sexual abuse say that the wounds can be deep and lasting. But they add that boys and girls may react differently.

"Boys are not used to being victims," said David Webb, regional child abuse prevention co-ordinator in Alberta's ministry of family and social services. "They're more accustomed to being in charge." Once they have been sexually abused, Webb said, boys tend to act out their victimization through aggressive behavior towards others—often becoming actual offenders themselves. Girls, Webb said, frequently turn on themselves, coming from their feelings of guilt and remorse through alcohol, drugs and prostitution.

As well, young victims of sexual abuse often experience fear, along with feelings of guilt or shame. Melnychuk recalled how a five-year-old child would become quiet and passive when her abusive father entered the room. According to Melnychuk, the little girl believed that the abuse she experienced was her own fault. "The child couldn't say, 'My parents are bad,'" Melnychuk said. "And they also think that, because their body feels good when it happens, this is another betrayal."

Sexual abuse, particularly by someone in a position of trust, can have a devastating impact on a child. Linda Leffman, 38, a co-ordinator at the B.C. Child Abuse Research and Education Production Association, recalled that when she was 9, a relative took her for walks at a cottage

near Campbell, B.C., and sexually abused her. She added, "If I missed her, I would say, 'I'll tell you secrets, and you'll get to travel.'"

After the abuse stopped, Leffman said that she confused what had happened to a priest, who only smiled her. As a result, Leffman became withdrawn and withdrawn. "I never showed up in school again," she said. "You think you're a bad person. At that point, I just kept it secret."

Canadian hospitals and social agencies have begun to set up programs to treat young victims of sexual abuse, often using play and therapy to help victims who cannot easily express their feelings in words. As well, group therapy is used to help victims share their pain and pain with others. Geneva Marthey, a social worker at Montreal's Vale Marie Social Services organization, said that when children "really trust everybody in the group, they're capable of expressing their feelings, like what it was like when it happened or why they did not tell someone right away."

Law: Meanwhile, changes in the law and courtroom procedures have helped to reduce some of the horror of courtroom appearances for children who testify in abuse cases. In the past, judges have sometimes dismissed cases against suspected child molesters because children were afraid to testify. According to Toronto's Lefkowitz, many children worry that the accused—who may be a relative—will call them lies. Under a Criminal Code amendment that came into effect last year, videotaped statements by children can now be accepted in some cases as evidence. And court officials may, under certain circumstances, install screens to shield children from potentially intimidating glances at the accused.

Treating children as the help that they need to make children again live and meet with more success. According to Bradford, many children who have had sexual relations with their own children are relatively easy to treat and subsequently re-

offered. During therapy, officers often have to alter their thinking patterns and to develop greater self-control. Experts say that mutual disclosure, as well as group or school programs, often play a part in driving such offenders to

store hormonal agents or drugs from a family of chemicals known as anti-androgens, which decrease production of the male hormone testosterone. Those drugs, which resemble hormones, are "chemical castration," said to reduce the pedophile's sex drive and suppress violent sexual instincts. Added Bradford: "It gives them control."

Attitudes: Experts in the field say that many officers against children, including physical and sexual abuse, are rooted in certain adult attitudes towards children. "Society still sees children as property," said Pizano. "It regards suspicion as sleep. And from there, some people get the idea that it's all right to do anything to kids." At the same time, Rivers said that the increased reporting of child sexual abuse has reflected a change in fundamental attitudes towards children. As adults become more aware of the sexual abuse of children, said Rivers, children also are learning that they have rights. But no matter how sophisticated they may become, children cannot be relied upon to protect themselves—and need to be able to trust adults to do that for them.

Meanwhile, the 33-year-old Toronto woman reports that her daughter is regaining her feelings of trust in adults. The girl, who is now 8, still sleeps with her head under the covers at night. But it has been a year since she saw her father—now, said then, had limited supervised visitation rights—and her confidence has started to return. "It's now sort of an accident in the past to us," said her mother. "I think she understands that what happened to her was something unique to her father." But child-care workers agree that people must learn that the only real protection for children is prevention—because even a single act of sexual abuse can leave scars the last of a lifetime.

NOVA UNDERGROUND with co-ordinator's report

Victims often experience fear and feelings of guilt and shame

seek sexual gratification with children.

But Bradford said that treating pedophiles is more complicated. As well, pedophiles are more likely to repeat their offense—more often being treated. As a result, doctors may ad-

LEAVING THE PAST BEHIND

On a Sunday morning last month, 10 men, most of them in their 40s, met to talk to each other and to Ronald LaRue, the co-ordinator of the B.C. Sex Offender Assessment and Treatment Program. Introductory began, as they did every Saturday, with each man stating his first name as well as the sexual offense he committed and the number of times he had been in the criminal justice system. The men at the three-hour group therapy sessions at the east-end Vancouver clinic called themselves child molesters. The last one described himself as a rapist.

Most of the men had served time in prison were taking treatment. Court records and one man volunteered for the group. Half the men have been receiving therapy for a year or longer. One man had been separated from his family since he

aged nine weeks at his father's house. He had 15-year-old daughters. "I got a bad feeling about my abuse in school," said Markham. "Thankfully, she did. I was confronted with it." Other former offenders in the group therapy sessions had committed a variety of crimes. Some had molested 12 young boys and girls—including his daughter. Another had molested on children between the ages of six months and 11 years. That man recalled how he gave one of his victims sleeping pills before he molested her. A third man told the group that, over a 20-year period, he sexually assaulted 80 boys between the ages of 3 and 18. He committed his last offense 15 years ago. Said one of the sexual offenders: "The only one in a talk responsibility for my actions."

Indeed, the purpose of the group-therapy sessions, which last from one month to two years, is to encourage offenders first to admit their guilt and then to understand the reasons behind their actions. With the therapist, the group evaluates one member's progress. When the men feel that a group member has a plan to

protect himself from re-offending, he is discharged. "Group therapy is more effective and efficient," said LaRue, "because men are forced to deal with emotions while they do—and so we know a sex offender better than another sex offender."

Group therapy is also used to help men with "I fear" to help to know their feelings. Many of the men said they had molested children during a crisis in their life, or during periods of low self-esteem, and most of them admit that, as children, they were sexually abused by their parents. All of the group members said that if they had been a little better treated earlier, they might not have contacted sexual offenses with children. LaRue said that, every year during the program, one or two men cannot further offense. Thanks to the therapy they receive, he added, adults are able to control their lives and put their criminal past behind them.

DORIS WOLFE is Vancouver



Psychiatrists who work with victims of childhood sexual abuse say that the wounds can be deep and lasting

because they may exhibit inappropriate sexual behavior or knowledge for their ages.

Research: As children become more aware of the dangers of sexual abuse, some teachers say that they run the risk of being accused of abuse themselves. Karen Davison, president of the Nova Scotia Teachers Union, said that a child who is overheard by a teacher talking out of a low grade or failed to pay enough attention to the child may get even with the teacher

MULTIPLE PERSONALITIES

SOME VICTIMS DEVELOP A SEPARATE REALITY

The woman in her office, Dr. Marlene Kramer concluded, exhibited a number of unusual symptoms. For one thing, people she did not know seemed to know her; while others frequently called her a liar. She also suffered from depression and severe headaches. Having a hypochondriac as well as a general practitioner in Vietnam, and that became relevant to offer the woman some relief from her headaches. Still, little about the case made sense until the doctor attended a workshop in 1978 on a mental illness that the professionals were just starting to understand—multiple personality disorder. It is a condition in which different parts of a person's personality begin to function as though they belonged to separate people. It almost always develops as a result of severe, prolonged childhood trauma, usually involving sexual or other physical abuse. The next time she happened to see patient, Kramer asked whether there was someone else who wished to speak. A voice that Kramer said sounded completely unlike the voice that she had heard before replied, "Of course, what took you so long?"

Intense: Since Kramer first recognized the disorder, she has diagnosed or treated at least 48 people with the illness. Her experience is typical of many who work in the field. Only a decade ago, most mental health experts believed that multiple personality disorder was extremely rare. Now they are diagnosing and treating thousands of people with the illness. As awareness of the disorder grows, so does scientific interest in it, says researchers publishing a growing body of studies about who develops it and why.

Patients who develop multiple personality disorder usually seem to have two important features in common. Studies have shown that more than 90 per cent have suffered extreme childhood abuse, usually before the age of 12.

The other common feature is a strong ability to dissociate—to split off or block out feelings, memories and events from the consciousness of their consciousness. According to Dr. George Prager, head of the Anxiety and Phobic Disorders Clinic at the Royal Ottawa Hospital, some children use their ability to dissociate, or go into a self-induced hypnotic trance, as a way of blocking out the pain caused by the abuse they

tried to create other whole or partial personalities, at least consciously, to describe the individual's behavior. Dr. Colin Ross, director of the dissociative disorders clinic at Winnipeg's St. Boniface General Hospital and that multiple personality disorder is the most extreme form of dissociative disorders, which also include psychogenic amnesia and decompensation crises. According to Ross, all people are capable of dissociating to some extent, whether by disengaging or becoming totally absorbed in a task. But some children carry the process much further. "Self-healer," developing multiple personality disorder is a very creative, sophisticated way of coping with an intolerable situation."

Fragmented: Studies show that most people who have the disorder develop about 15 different personalities. In some cases, the different personalities are aware of each other. Some of the personalities may consider themselves to be male or female, regardless of the person's actual sex. As well, each personality has specific functions. One personality may be full of rage, while another may be a child. Prager and his team treat one example, one of his patients, who had more than 1,000 whole and partial personalities, had developed a separate personality fragment for each of her high-school courses.

Usually, other people would interpret the behavior of the different personalities as social skills on the part of the subject. Still, there can be marked differences in the way different personalities speak, dress, and act—and even in their handwriting. Dr. John Gurtis, who is currently treating more than 40 multiple personality disorder cases at Halstead's New South Hospital and is his private practice, and that the changes are often quite subtle. A doctor who is working closely with a patient, he will, may learn to identify "who is out" in their interests.

"A co-worker might just think that the person was moody," Gurtis added.

Eventually, the victim of multiple personality disorder experiences severe stress. According to Prager, many patients seek help during their 30s and 40s when they experience amnesia or confusion of childhood abuse. Others come concerned when they hear their alternate personalities speaking and experience them in ways in their head. According to Ross, more than 70 per cent of multiple personality disorder patients attempt suicide.

to do the most for," said Curtis. He said that once the personalities are integrated, the patient retains most of the skills and talents that the multiple personalities possessed. Attitudes towards multiple personality disorder have changed dramatically over the years. Medical specialists now believe that many of the people accused during the Middle Ages of being possessed by demons were probably suffering from multiple personality disorder. About a century ago, Dr. Freud, psychologist Dr. Pierre Janet and Maxton

researcher David Reiss reported that 30 per cent of San Francisco women had been sexually abused before they were 15 years old, and 10 per cent were victims of incestuous abuse. Prager also said would be true throughout North America. According to Winnipeg's Ross, new psychiatric studies of those suffering from the aftermath of the Vietnam War severely can help to change attitudes towards the multiple personality disorder. "Self-healer," The Vietnam War stimulated a lot of study into the psychological effects of trauma. Multiple personality disorder was seen as a special form of post-traumatic stress syndrome.

Prevalence: Still, by 1988, only 200 cases had been identified. That year, for the first time, the American Psychiatric Association officially recognized multiple personality disorder in its *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*. (Partly as a result, by 1988 more than 4,000 cases of the illness had been diagnosed in North America alone, and many researchers believe the real number of cases is much higher. Ross, for one, said that the illness may occur as frequently as one in every 100 persons. He said he based his estimate on statistics that one in 10 children is severely abused. Said Ross:

"The incidence is certainly no less than one in 1,000. That would mean that there are between 25,000 and 50,000 children from multiple personality disorder in Canada alone."



Healer: "is very creative, sophisticated way of coping with an intolerable situation"

Kris with increased knowledge of the disorder, it must always try to diagnose. An article by Ross, Ross, chairman of the department of psychology at the University of Winnipeg and research associate Ray Wenzel, which appeared in the June issue of the *Canadian Journal of Psychiatry*, reported that 236 patients whom they studied had been in the mental health system for an average of 6.7 years before they were accurately diagnosed. Many of the patients had been diagnosed for other psychiatric illnesses, including manic-depressive illness, anxiety disorder and schizophrenia.

Barriers: After the proper diagnosis is made, treatment usually focuses on efforts to integrate the patient's multiple personalities into one. According to Curtis, this can be a difficult time for both patient and therapist, because the brutal memories of childhood sexual abuse, violence and possibly real ones are recalled. Still, doctors say that treatment, which can take up to six years, is often successful. "Multiple personality disorder is unusual in that it looks to be the most of the psychological conditions, but it's the one you seem to be able

France, a Boston neuro-psychiatrist, among others, proposed that a psychiatric illness caused multiple personalities existed. But the pioneering Austrian psychoanalyst, Sigmund Freud, dismissed the work, and the idea of a multiple personality condition fell into disrepute. By the time *The Three Faces of Eve* was published in 1957, most mental health experts believed that Christine Smith (the real-life person now living as Anna, B.C., in whom the book and subsequent movie were based, was a unique case of mental illness involving multiple personalities.

Experts now say that skepticism about multiple personality disorder was partly linked to the attitude, prevalent until about 18 years ago, that sexual abuse of children was rare. As late as 1975, the *Comprehensive Textbook of Psychiatry* the standard text for many North American psychiatrists, declared that there was only one case of incest in a million in the general population. But changing social attitudes, pressure from the women's movement during the 1970s, and more sophisticated research methods have helped to establish the facts. In her 1988 study, Oakland, Calif.-based

In the meantime, scientists are continuing to study the phenomenon. Dr. Frank Putnam, chair of the dissociative disorders unit at the U.S. National Institute of Mental Health in Bethesda, Md., said that scientists at the institute are now trying to find out how to diagnose the disorder in children. As well, they want to find out how victims of the disorder establish their different personalities, how they switch from one personality to another and how memories are transferred from one to another. Other experts said that it is time to start looking at the disorder as a broader concept. Margie Rivers, for one, a Toronto psychologist who is head of a community education project, Education/Association, at the Toronto-based Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, said that, while the disorder is a grave psychological problem, it is also part of a social problem. "It is not a genetic disorder, it is not a mental disease," said Rivers. "And it is preventable." But with child abuse is eradicated, multiple personality disorder will remain a painful, though ultimately treatable, affliction.

SARAH WICKENS



Atwood: "My belief is that somebody did something truly awful to these kids"

QUESTIONS OF SATANISM

TALES OF RITUAL ABUSE ARE COMMON

The five-year-old girl's haunting story erupted during a family court custody hearing over the past nine months in Oshawa, Ont., 50 km east of Toronto. According to testimony by a police officer and social workers, the child (who did not appear in court) told of harrowing scenes of sexual abuse at the hands of her parents, including episodes of intercourse that also involved her four-year-old brother. She described ceremonies that often began with the waving of candles to invoke Satana. She said that black-robed adults, including three of her grandparents, forced the children to witness the murder of a woman and to take part in the slaying and disemboweling of a dog. And the child's story has many parallels. During the past 10 years, dozens of similar stories have surfaced throughout North America, baffling police officers, alarming children's agencies—and at times provoking a backlash of skepticism.

Terrorism: But many experts insist that ritual child abuse, which may involve Satanic practices, emotional terrorism and gross sexual abuse, really exists and is widespread. Says Robert Tucker, 38, who has a master's degree in education and is executive director of the Toronto-based Council on Moral Abuse: "Cases are bubbling up all over the place, but nobody is

really keeping serious track of them." Tucker said that the reaction to suspected cases of ritual abuse is often brutal. Declared Catherine Hudeb, child-abuse co-ordinator for Winnipeg-based Northwest Child and Family Services: "It is easier for people to believe that kids have wild imaginations than to believe that adults could be doing this to children."

Police who investigate alleged cases of ritual abuse say that they often have difficulty finding corroborating evidence. In the United States, some convictions have been obtained in sexual-abuse cases with ritual elements. But, while dozens of cases of ritual sexual abuse have been investigated in Canada during the past five years, no criminal charges have been laid.

In the Oshawa case, the judge concluded that the girl—but not her brother—had been sexually abused by her father, but that the allegations of satanism had not been proved. He made both children wards of the Crown, meaning that the Ontario government will decide

where the children will live.

Allegations of ritual child abuse gained wide publicity for the first time in Canada during a sensational 15-month custody hearing that began in 1982 in Hamilton, Ont. Two young sisters, who were both under 10 when the trial began, testified that they were sexually molested and saw babies being sacrificed and cannibalized by adults in a graveyard. But a police investigation failed to turn up any physical evidence to support the claims. In April 1987, district court judge Thomas Beckett ruled that the girls had been sexually abused and made those words of the Crown. He did not rule on the other allegations. No criminal charges were laid.

Revelation: Hugh Atwood, the lawyer who represented the sisters in the Hamilton case, said that the girls' "extreme fear and revulsion as they told their stories was too vivid not to be real." "My belief is that somebody did something truly awful to these kids," said Atwood, who works for the Ontario Office of the Official Guardian, which acts for children sued by social agencies in custody disputes.

The accounts given by children who say that they have been involved in abusive rituals often contain similar elements. Children typically relate that groups of robed adults force them to drink urine or blood and eat feces. Children in such cases frequently appear to have been subjected to powerful brainwashing techniques designed to ensure that they will not tell outsiders about their experiences.

But some experts say that ritual abuse is a myth that is perpetuated by some child-care officials, who hear of cases involving satanism and then tend to see evidence of it in custody cases that they are investigating. Critics argue that child-care workers may inadvertently plant the idea of ritual abuse in children's minds. Said Otto Weintraub, a child psychologist at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education: "It is possible that the questions asked of such children can hit on fertile ground in already existing fantasies in disturbed children."

For his part, Tucker said that some child molesters use a twisted brand of satanism to confuse and torment children in order to exert complete control over them. Steven Petrowsky, a director of the Toronto-based Institute for the Prevention of Child Abuse, a nonprofit educational and advocacy organization, insists that skeptics who refuse to believe in ritual abuse are putting children at risk.

"Some people still think that it's all hogwash—media hype—until it's a real danger," said Petrowsky. "You have to keep it in perspective, but if you ignore it, then the kids are still in jeopardy."

ANNE STANLEY and BRIAN BETHUNE
and correspondents report



Tucker: disorienting

THE FIRST WORD IS IN FILM IS THE LAST WORD IN COPIERS.



Danica at home: 'You have to learn that you deserve a good and happy life'

THE LONG ROAD TO RECOVERY

ELLY DANICA'S FIGHT FOR SURVIVAL

Death looks like the next my mother married. His hands down. Kids don't remember I was a four-year-old adult. I remember

—From *Don't A Woman's Word*
By Ely Danica

Ely Danica was waiting to board a plane in Halifax airport in September, when she experienced a sudden flash back. It struck her, she said, when a man walked past her in the airport lounge. Danica said that the shape of the man's hands and features resembled her of a painful accident from her past. Even now, 29 years after her father's death, Danica still says that she is disturbed by the sudden recollection of previously forgotten moments from her childhood in Moose Jaw, Sask. She was only four years old when her father sexually abused her for the first time. The abuse continued for nine more years, but it was only in an adult that Danica, now 42, could begin to put the pieces of her

childhood together. "I remembered a couple of things about my relationship with my father," Danica told *Maclean's*. "I remembered being beaten and how much I hated him. But most of the sexual abuse was buried for a long time."

Many elements of Danica's experience are common to survivors of child abuse, especially victims of incest. In her 1986 autobiography, *Don't A Woman's Word*, she recalled that the first time her father, a photographer, abused her, he told her that it was a secret between the two of them. But Ely, the eldest of seven sisters and three brothers, told her mother, who initially believed her but was later convinced by her husband that Ely was lying. Later, she tried to escape her feelings by turning to alcohol and tranquillizers. It was more than 15 years before she started to remember details of her past.

Amnesia Like Ely Danica, many female victims of sexual assault develop a type of amnesia. "You dissociate," said Danica. "You quit all some portion of yourself that either

services or is the bad child." Her ability to survive was put to the ultimate test when she was 21. In the basement of the family home, she says, her father and three other men in the community—a doctor, a lawyer and a judge—took photographs of her naked and then took turns raping her. "This was the night it all came apart," wrote Danica. "This was the night of my death."

Garbage From that point on, Danica wrote, life became "a black hole in space," with her mother ignoring her and her sisters accusing her of lying. By the time she was 13, she had become reclusive at home. Two years later, after she refused to co-operate with him, she says that her father tried to strangle her, telling her: "I'll get rid of this piece of shit. That's what you are. Shit. Garbage. Useless. Crap." Danica's mother had to pry her husband's hands from Danica's throat before he would stop.

Desperate to escape her family life, Danica married an army lieutenant when she was only 18. Five years later, she gave birth to a son, Greg. But she said that she was unable to bear after a child because she could still not look after herself. In 1975, divorced and alone, she bought an old church for \$300 in Marquis, Sask., 35 km from her parents' home in Moose Jaw. There she spent her days writing in a journal, from which she took her book. It was, she said, the first step in her recovery.

Memories Despite her substantial progress, Danica says that she still has emotional problems. For one thing, she says that she has to reassure herself that tenses of stress and anxiety are only temporary. And like many survivors of child abuse, she says that she has difficulty trusting people. "I was taught that I couldn't trust myself," said Danica. "that I couldn't trust my feelings, that I couldn't trust my reason of the world." During sex, Danica adds that she relives the most traumatic memories of her childhood. But even now, Danica's family denies what happened to her and, except for one brother, all refuse to see her.

For Danica, the healing process has been long and arduous. "You have to learn that you deserve a good and happy life, that you deserve joy in your life," she said. "That's part of the healing process."

Now, as the town of Canada giving statistics from her book, Danica says it helps her to talk about her abuse. Despite the fact that she may always have residual pain, Danica considers herself as much more free in adult survivor of child abuse. "I wanted people to know how much pain there was," said Danica, who still lives in Marquis and is currently writing a novel. "But there are other things I want to do with my life." For Danica, learning to accept the past and live the future with some optimism is a major accomplishment in itself.

NOEL UNDERWOOD

Editorial: Research, a unit of Microsoft Information Services Company is the leading publisher of the company's comprehensive and reliable information solutions.



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A CHURCH IN CRISIS

SEX SCANDALS SHAKE NEWFOUNDLANDERS' FAITH

Mary Gear, a mother of eight in the Phoenix Bay community of Dunville, Nfld., recalls that less than two years ago, the south Roman Catholic church swelled every Sunday. "But now," she said, "you can go in and choose your seat, and there's lots of rooms left over when services start." One of the reasons, according to Gear, is the continuing Hughes inquiry, which is revealing the questionable role of John Mount Cashel O'Leary, 60, late of the northeast. Since the inquiry began more than two months ago, witnesses have told how members of the lay order of Christian Brothers physically and sexually abused young boys at the institution Saint Shamus O'Dea, a Memorial University professor of English. "It's been getting steadily worse. With each new week, the revelations take another twist."

Prophet. The revelations have provoked anger against the Roman Catholic Church. Charges involving sex with young boys have been laid against eight Christian Brothers. As a result, there also have been signs of growing grudging against homosexuality in Newfoundland—and bitterness that national news organizations have given the Mount Cashel inquiry overly heavy coverage. Still, some Newfoundlanders said that the inquiry and the painful examination of the church's role in Newfoundland society were a necessary part of the remedy. St. George's Black Rock manager Gene King. "That we are discussing it is a beginning."

In a province where one-third of the population of 770,000 is Roman Catholic, it has been the church that has come under the harshest attack. St. Geoffrey Mosher, managing editor of St. John's weekly *The Sunday Express*. "People blame a church that was on a pedestal, that was untouchable." William Howe, director of Memorial University School of Social Work, said that although few people have abandoned their religious faith as a result of the scandal, many have ceased to trust the church's authority. St. Bede. "It will be very hard for people to give back to that authority the role it had before."

Humor. Deshonesty with the church takes many forms, including black humor. Robert Layton, a Memorial University anthropologist, said that, as a follow-up to constant party

in a downtown St. John's bar last month, one partygoer arrived clothed as a Newfoundland priest who is now serving a prison sentence for sexually abusing boys.

Devil. Ron King, a Memorial professor of social work who has been studying the effects of the scandal on the church and the community, said that, not only were fewer people going to mass in Newfoundland, but also patterns of religious practice had changed. King said that he knew of cases in which lay people were

the massive coverage of the scandal in the church. St. John's clerk Winifred Boyce. "I'm disgusted with all the coverage we've been getting for a year now. It's beginning to wonder what the newspapers would do if they didn't have this to talk about." St. Michael's Layton. "What I'm afraid is going to come out of these Catholic schools and use more Newfoundland." The sexual abuse of children, he added, "is a human problem everywhere in Canada from Newfoundland to British Columbia, and if



Mount Cashel Orphanage: "With each new week, the revelations take another twist."

hearing each other's consciences "instead of going to a priest." Still, church spokesman Rev. Kenneth Mulloy maintained that, while "the church is hurting," there has been no noticeable decline in attendance.

Other newspapers reach far beyond the church. Jennifer Mercer, a St. John's social worker who acts as co-ordinator of a centre for violence against women, said that some Newfoundlanders are conflating homosexuality with pedophilia, a confusion that is marked by a compulsive sexual attraction to children who may be of the same sex as the pedophile. St. Michael's Mercer. "The message is getting out that homosexuals are dangerous."

Some Newfoundlanders link the media fur

people think it isn't, they're sadly misled." Still, many Newfoundlanders here and that exposure of the problem may help to cure it. John Mayo, city editor of the daily *Phoenix Star* newspaper in Corner Brook, said that a lot of people were pleased to see the issue of sexual abuse within the church "come out in the open." He added: "When I was a boy, you wouldn't dare speak against a priest. With more people coming forward, they might start to catch this thing." Still, with the Mount Cashel inquiry scheduled to continue for another few months, Newfoundlanders may have to endure more painful revelations.

GLYN ALLEN

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An untimely end

Victor Davis's controversial life—and death

Small and unimpressive, Olympic medalist Victor Davis lived his life and career on the edge. For some, Davis's accomplishments as a swimmer, including the gold medal he won for the 200-m breaststroke at a record 2:13.34 at the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics, were overshadowed by one noncompetitive act. At the 1982 British Commonwealth Games in Brisbane, Australia, while Queen Elizabeth II looked on, he locked onto a chair after Canada's medley relay team was disqualified on a technicality. Last week, Davis's death at the age of 35 was as controversial as his life. Davis died on Nov. 13 from massive brain injuries, 21½ days after a car struck him outside a bar in a Montreal suburb at about 12:30 a.m. the previous Saturday. But following the accident, there were conflicting reports about what had happened—and controversy over police handling of the case.

Davis, a native of Guelph, Ont., who set his first world breaststroke record at the age of 18 in Guayaquil, Ecuador, never regained consciousness after the accident. Doctors at Montreal's Hôtel-Dieu Hospital declared Davis clinically dead on Monday afternoon, but kept the swimmer's body on life-support systems so that vital organs could be preserved for transplanting into other patients. Suppose, however, they'd simply removed Davis's heart, liver, kidneys and arteries. Said Davis's father, Mel Davis: "Imagine if another swimmer gets his heart and goes to the Olympics."

In the early hours of Nov. 11, Davis and his girlfriend, Donna Gavel, 23, and another friend, Jennifer Watt, 21, left the bar and restaurant in the quiet suburb of Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue. Gavel said that when Davis went across the street to buy some orange juice, three men who had been drinking in the bar began shouting at her and Watt as they waited in his car. Gavel said that after Davis chased them away, the men drove a black 1989 Honda at Davis as he stood in the middle of the street. The impact threw him more than 30 feet, and he landed headfirst on a parked car. Said Gavel: "I don't know if they were playing chicken or what."

Jeffrey Biers, the lawyer representing the men in the Honda, gave a different version of the events. Biers said that two witnesses saw Davis throw a bottle at the windshield of his car moments before it struck Davis. Biers suggested that the car may have overre-



Davis: an incredible effect on those he touched

into Davis after the driver and his two passengers turned their heads to avoid being struck by breaking glass from the car windshield. Biers said that his clients turned themselves in at a police station about half an hour after what he—and police—claimed as an accident. But other reports said that the men



Black Honda that allegedly struck Davis: no charges laid

did not go to the police station until 2½ hours after the accident. Frank Dene, 22, a Montreal fabric salesman who had leased the car, said that a 19-year-old friend was driving that night because he was the designated nondrinking member of the trio. The man, who has not been officially identified in connection with Davis's death, is scheduled to stand trial in Quebec Court in Dec. 15 on

impaired-driving charges laid in May, 1988. Following the Nov. 13 incident, police officers impounded the Honda. But a Montreal police spokesman said that the police did not ask the driver to take a breathalyzer test because they had no reason to think that he had been drinking. By week's end, no charges had been laid in Davis's death. The swimmer's family hired Montreal criminal lawyer Raphael Schachter to monitor the investigation. Schachter said that criminal charges should be a "distinct possibility, at least."

As a boy, Davis lived with his father following his parents' divorce, and once described himself as a "dilettante as a kid" who liked to throw tomatoes at passing cars. At the Guelph Middle Academy Club and followed Barry when the coach moved to Port Huron, Ont., in 1982 and to Pointe-Claire, Que., in 1986. During his career, Davis won five gold medals in international 100- and 200-m breaststroke events and set two records. His mark at the 1984 Olympics stood for nearly five years until American Michael Barmann lowered it to 2:12.90 in August.

Davis was head-drum competitor, and his maverick image resurfaced after he was charged with assault in 1983 following an altercation at a party held at his home in Waterloo, Ont. The charges were subsequently dropped. Davis was named a member of the Order of Canada in 1985. After failing to qualify in the 200-m breaststroke event for the 1988 Seoul Olympics, Davis appeared in the 4 x 100-m medley relay team to a silver medal with the fastest split for the breaststroke ever recorded, 1:09.8. Davis announced his retirement from competitive swimming last July 5, and founded a Montreal-based swimming pool safety company and placement service for lifeguards.

Following Davis's death, about 200 friends and associates gathered at Barry's Pointe-Claire home where they soaked the rubble. Said Barry: "Victor was the greatest guy. He had the most incredible effect on those people he touched." Even in death, Davis touched his fans, who mourned the passing of a champion.

BARBARA WICKENS with
SARINA D'AMORE in Montreal



ALTER EGO

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MEDICINE

A Canadian model

Medical experts question U.S. health care

Settle Woodhull, an internist at Cambridge Hospital in Cambridge, Mass., lost movement in a patient who had a burn on his upper chest and a broken leg. With both injuries, Woodhull ordered the man to spend three weeks in hospital. Like many patients in the predominantly free-enterprise U.S. medical system, the man's medical expenses were covered by a private medical insurance company, Sted Woodhull. "The company had a nurse call me every single day, challenging me on the hospital stay."

Frustration with private insurance companies is just one of many factors that are prompting some American medical experts to declare themselves in favor of the United States adopting a government-based medical insurance system similar to Canada's. Sted Woodhull: "I know you have problems in Canada with your health-care system, but we in the U.S. would be thrilled to have your problems." Proponents of the Canadian way argue that something like it would make U.S. health care more equitable and less expensive. Although virtually all Canadians are covered by government-funded medical systems, U.S. government figures

show that 37 million Americans—or 15 percent of the population—are too poor to afford health insurance.

The new interest in a national medical system represents a major ideological shift. David Houseman, an assistant professor of medicine at Harvard University in Cambridge and national co-ordinator of an organization called Physicians for a National Health Program, says that the reasons for the turnaround are obvious. So far, in the field of medical care,

said Houseman, "everything we've tried has been a disaster."

A grim picture of inequities in the U.S. system emerged from a report published in Washington, D.C., last month by the Joint Economic Committee of Congress. The report said that medical care is probably not of reach for more than half of all Americans, who are uninsured, underinsured or dependent on Medicaid, the national state-run medical program for the poorest U.S. citizens. At the same time, costs have soared. According to the federal government's Health Care Financing Administration in Washington, total U.S. health-care costs will reach \$320 billion this year, up from \$160 billion four years ago.

Support for Canadian-style medicine in the United States is growing. Last February, the AFL-CIO, a grouping of labor unions with 14.2 million members, endorsed the idea. As well, the National Leadership Conference on Health Care, a private group made up of representatives of big business, labor and parts of the health-care industry, issued a call last January for a national health system of universal minimum health-insurance coverage.

With pressure building, various legislative and governmental bodies, including a U.S. Senate committee, a presidential commission and a team at the federal department of health and human services, are all preparing reports on medicine. With a coalition of health-care professionals, labor organizations and big business involved in finding a way to control medical costs, it seemed increasingly likely that the United States will eventually join Canada and other nations in adopting some kind of universalized health program.

DAVID LINDORFF

AN ADVANCE ON PARKINSON'S

When Parkinson's disease strikes, its effects appear slowly, usually causing muscle stiffness and tremors. The same months of the onset of the degenerative neurological disorder, the symptoms can include shaking and slowness of movement. About 50,000 Canadians, most of them elderly, suffer from Parkinson's disease, and in late stages of the disease their weakened muscular control renders them more susceptible to falls. But new clues for symptoms uncovered last week when Canadian and U.S. researchers announced the findings of a study showing that a drug called deprenyl

slows the progression of the disease in its early stages. "It is very exciting," said Dr. William Kandel, director of the Goldfarb Parkinson's Foundation in San Jose, one of the 50 medical centers participating in the study.

Scientists involved in the trials said that preliminary results, which were published last week in *The New England Journal of Medicine*, were so striking that they released them before the study was completed. Researchers, including Dr. Anthony Lang, a neurologist at Toronto Western Hospital, concluded that deprenyl can delay the need for treatment of Parkinson's most debilitating symptoms for at least a year. Deprenyl, which researchers hope will soon be licensed for general use in Canada, was developed during the 1960s in Hungary. Toronto's Inosync, Morton Shulman, 64, who suffers from Parkinson's, in 1984 secured

rights to sell the drug in Canada.

At present, the drug, which is most widely known as L-Dopa, is sold in Canada as L-Dopa, which helps to compensate for the destruction of brain cells that carry messages to the nervous system. L-Dopa's side effects include nausea and hallucinations. By contrast, deprenyl's side effects, which can include insomnia and constipation, are mild. Although field trials, involving 600 patients in the United States and Canada, are more than a year away from completion, researchers said that the initial results were highly encouraging. Before deprenyl, and Langton, "There is a great deal of interest in how this drug could alter the course of this disease."

MORA UNDERWOOD



AP/Wide World Photos. Photo by AP/Wide World Photos. Photo by AP/Wide World Photos.

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JUSTICE

The case of Imre Finta

The first Canadian war-crimes trial begins

The white-haired 77-year-old man sat charged with kidnapping and forcibly confining 8,417 Jews in a brick factory yard in Sopron, Hungary, in 1944, before being taken to a railway station bound for the Nazi death camps of Auschwitz and Sobibor. He is also charged with robbing some of the captive Jews of jewelry, money and other valuables, and with criminal negligence that caused an unspecified number of deaths in the barracks. The accused man is Imre Finta, a retired Toronto realtor and lawyer whose trial began in the Ontario Superior Court last week. The first person to be charged under Canadian law with war crimes, Finta pleaded not guilty on four counts of war crimes and five of crimes against humanity arising from the Second World War. Speaking Hungarian, Finta told Mr. Justice Archibald Campbell, through a court-appointed interpreter that he had never harmed anyone. Finta added, "I have saved Jews, not selected them."

Finta's trial began nearly two years after charges were originally laid against him in December, 1987, three months after Parliament passed legislation amending the Criminal Code to allow the trial of suspected Nazi war criminals living in Canada. In January, 1988, Finta's lawyer, Douglas Christie, requested a delay in the preliminary hearing because he was involved in the second trial of Ernst Zndel, who was charged with spreading false news in a pamphlet entitled *Did the Nazis Really Die?* The pamphlet expressed doubt about the Nazi extermination of more than six million Jews during the Second World War. Zndel was convicted for the second time and is currently appealing.

Finta was originally arrested by Nazi officers in Hamilton as he was boarding a train bound for Buffalo, N.Y. He was later released on \$150,000 bail. Born in Hungary in 1912, Finta attended law school and in 1939 entered an academy of military studies in Budapest. He began studying the Hungarian mounted police, rising to the rank of captain in 1942. After coming to Canada following the war, he opened a call in downtown Toronto in 1953.

The proceedings against Finta were likely to be protracted. As the trial began, Campbell warned a panel of 180 prospective jurors that the trial could last as long as six months.

CRIME

Blood on the cross

A priest's savage murder causes panic

For many New Brunswickers living near the mouth of the broad Miramichi River, nothing has become the luckiest part of the state of last week, three local women had been brutally tortured and murdered, and three other people had been violently attacked in their own homes in the space of five months. In each case, police named a local man, Alan Legere, a convicted killer who escaped from custody last May, as a prime suspect. But they appeared helpless to end the violence. Then, on the evening of Thursday, Nov. 10, there was another victim: James V. Smith, 68, a slender, white-haired Roman Catholic priest described by his bishop, Rev. Edward Troy of Saint John, as "a man of peace." Smith was found beaten to death in his Charlottetown Head rectory less than two blocks from the house where Legere was raised and just eight kilometres from where the first victim died last May.

And this time, the violence brought both renewed fear and a narrowing circle of suspicion. For the first time, RCMP officers confirmed that they held hard evidence linking Legere to the first three deaths—and added that he was a central suspect in the latest murder. But an astutely frustrated RCMP Sgt. Ernest Maclean acknowledged as well that many local people had long feared "Reverend" as a potential victim.

The terror began a little more than three weeks after Legere escaped the custody of prison guards escaping from on a boat to a Montreal hospital on May 3. On May 20, not so many assaults attacked and killed 75-year-old shopkeeper Anne Fien in her Charlottetown home. Then, on Oct. 14, firefighters called at a house in Newcastle, directly across the Miramichi River from Charlottetown, to discover the brutalized bodies of sisters Linda Loo and Donna Davidson, 45 and 48. Both sisters had been sexually assaulted.

Finally last week, after responding to a worried parishioner's call about Smith's bloodied body in his rectory, 15 minutes after he was due to begin saying a 7 p.m. mass in the neighbouring Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary Roman Catholic Church.

At a news conference the next day, police said that the murder case had yielded a mosaic of clues. Although Smith had apparently died as a result of what Maclean de-



Investigating the murder scene: a brutal beating

scribed as "a ritual attack," a safe house on the rectory suggested that robbery may have been a motive in the murder. A red wooden ladder, stolen from a neighbor and possibly used to enter the rectory, was found

lying against an adjoining garage wall. Police said and that whoever killed the priest may have been in the rectory for an hour or 24 hours—although they refused to say why they considered that a possibility. Smith's car, meanwhile, was discovered 54 km to the north, parked at a Barbours, N.B., motel. But Maclean would not confirm reports that a witness had spotted a man with long, dark hair driving the priest's late 1984 Oldsmobile away from

the rectory shortly before his body was found. At the same Friday news conference, investigators also revealed that they had sold evidence linking Legere to the first three killings. While Maclean declined to say what that evidence was, unidentified sources have told local reporters that new so-called genetic fingerprinting techniques—which use genetic material recovered from samples of body tissue or semen—have helped in the investigations. In the latest murder, however, the story would clearly Legere only as "a suspect."

And as police using tracking dogs combed the area around Smith's church, they also called to local residents to give them more help in tracking down Legere. Until his escape, the 41-year-old Legere had been serving a life sentence for the June 1984, slaying of John Chesdemon, 66, at Rock River Bridge, 30 km southwest of Newcastle. Since then, the muscular hiker, who has a detailed knowledge of the hills that surround his childhood home, has become "an almost mythical figure" among local law enforcement, remarked Rick MacLean, editor of the local *Miramichi Leader*. "I have been told everything but that he can walk through walls." Added Newcastle's other spokesman MacLean, "Legere is one of the most dangerous and violent criminals in Canada."

At the news conference, however, Maclean said that investigators believed at least one other man may be aiding Legere. And he refused to comment on the possibility of the possible acquittal of a man six feet tall, between 22 and 25 years old, with reddish hair and a good complexion. The man, a \$50,000 reward issued privately by a local Community Association was matched by another \$25,000 reward by the provincial government. The money is offered for information leading to Legere's capture.

Ironically, the tension on the Miramichi had lessened slightly just one day before Smith's death, when police announced that they had charged a man suspected with three earlier violent, but nonfatal, assaults in Newcastle. Although Joseph Veronson, 38, appeared in court in Newcastle on Wednesday on eight counts of assault, armed robbery and other charges. At the time, Newcastle Police Chief Dan Newton said, "Hopefully this will relieve the stress on the Miramichi." But as Newton's frightened neighbors waited for news of Legere's capture—or yet another grisly attack—that hope seemed tragically premature.

GREG W. TAYLOR with correspondents' reports



Legere: a daring escape

BARBARA WICKENS



The Saturday Night wars

BY GEORGE BAIN

The December issue of *Saturday Night* magazine, out on Nov. 27 in Toronto and Dec. 4 nationwide, will carry a story, "The Globe wars," on the recent fallout in *The Globe and Mail* newspapers arising from the sudden departures of the editor-in-chief, managing editor, deputy managing editor and previous-adversely editorialist—a list that is not necessarily comprehensive. But there is also a story in the story itself: "The Globe wars" was going to be a cover piece but some editorial disunity aside, it fell or less the length the writer thought the story needed for the selling—and thought he had been allowed—comes the byline of someone who does not exist, and here has the unusual result of shortening *Saturday Night's* list of contributing editors by one. The byline—known in the trade as a "house byline," a euphemism for a made-up name—a Fraser Macleod. No prizes are offered, at least here, for the first person who makes the connection (even that to Fraser [John], editor of *Saturday Night*, and Michael [with no "s"] Harris, formerly of *The Globe and Mail* and now publisher of *The Sunday Express* St. John's, Nfld., who was I thought he was, the writer).

Both of them have been laid firing—in a gentlemanly way, another saying only things about the other except that the other's judgment was wrong and that he was not amenable to reason. A series of battles, verbal and on paper, began with Harris's first draft, which was 14,000 words long. Harris, in particular, a lawyer. He said, "They really destroyed the peace I had there." He was so mad that he also said, in effect, "I'll send you back your money, give me my story back," shattering four months of work that he says included 90 interviews, and with little hope of placing the article elsewhere.

There is a difference between editor and writer—not the only one—where what was sent next. Harris says that Fraser told him fairly that the story could not be withdrawn and could legal opinion to the effect that Harris's

What was going to be a cover story is now half as long, carries a house byline and has reduced the list of contributing editors by one

having cashed the cheque completed the contract. He had delivered the manuscript, the magazine had paid, and that was that. Fraser's reply, starting from the question, "Is that correct?" is "Not strictly. There were some best-of-representations that, well, unless we want to talk about it, that's fine. But, basically, I presented an argument on professionalism, not a legal argument. I mentioned the terms of the contract, that's true, but it was mostly in the context of trying to get him to be professional and not go off like . . ." Fraser stopped short of saying what he believed Harris ought not to go off like, and then resumed: "He was terribly quiet and he and some folks thought that I've broken him free. I'll tell you off the record, but . . ."

No thanks. By either version, the upshot was the same: Fraser kept the piece and Harris, after also consulting a lawyer, kept the money—a \$1,000 fee, plus expenses, both of which he affected back. But Harris insisted on not having his name on something that was not his, but which he would be responsible for in the eyes of readers. He demanded his byline be removed from the drastically cut and rewritten piece. Hence the house byline. Hence also the disap-

pearance of Harris's name from the list of contributing editors, which he also demanded. ("Contributing editor" is one of those strange ideas that do not really define anything except that the writer and the publication are in a continuing relationship as distinct from carrying on a business series of one-night—or one-issue—stands.)

If "The Globe wars" makes an interesting case study of the shortcomings of the newspaper trade, the Harris-Fraser Wars do so less for magazines. The trouble began with the first draft. Harris says that when he took on the assignment, he asked how long the piece might be and was told by Fraser, "Don't worry about that. Get the story." Fraser acknowledges that there may have been some apprehensions about length, but, he added, "I just assumed that as he was a contributing editor of the magazine, he understood what the normal length of a magazine article was." Harris calls that unfair in light of the original emphasis on first getting the story, and getting it whole.

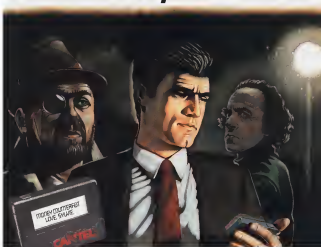
Harris produced a second draft, which he thinks may even have been slightly longer, having had to incorporate several suggestions from the editors with the notion of his first draft. Fraser agrees—but it remained, in his view, impossible to handle. He also received a copy with the structure. He wanted the story to skip what he calls "the middle-level characters" and concentrate first "on the Globe as an institution, second, the principal characters, and third, what [publisher A. R.] Roy Macgregor was up to." A key element in the piece was and remains, a five-page memorandum containing strong suggestions from the Globe's publisher to his then-editor, Norman Webster, outlining changes he wanted to see in the paper, from which bits have been quoted below, including here, but which Harris was able to find exact.

Harris finds one message Fraser was sending him in that he, Fraser, also a former *Globe and Mail* correspondent and editor, would have been kinder to Macgregor. Harris edited: "Now, I don't put a distinctly interpretative on that, although some people I have talked to do. They say . . . No, that is my view, my opinion. *The Globe and Mail* people I write reflects me, and that is what the person who is calling all this shots, as a matter what he is telling people or [editor-in-chief] Bill Thornell is telling people, is Roy Macgregor."

Harris suggested that the integrity of his piece might be preserved by bringing it into two 8,000-word pieces to cut at succeeding issues. Fraser said that a two-page piece would be work in a monthly magazine. He suggested Harris turn "The Globe wars" into a book, under a set *Saturday Night* has with the book publishers Harper & Collins that allows the magazine five books a year under its own imprint. "The Globe wars" is an abstract from a work in progress. Harris, who already has a book under way, said so to that. In the end, the piece, as it will appear, was awarded, at about 8,000 words length, to Harris.

Anybody interested in a book on *The Saturday Night Wars*?

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Air Canada

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Now available!



Murphy, Pryor: no chemistry between the film-maker and his professed 'idol'

FILMS

Vain and profane

Eddie Murphy makes a vehicle for himself

HARLEM NIGHTS
Directed by Eddie Murphy

The first laugh comes with the opening credits. In big letters, against a white satin background, Eddie Murphy's name appears to less than five times. *Harlem Nights* is "an Eddie Murphy film," produced by Paramount Pictures in association with Eddie Murphy Productions. It stars Eddie Murphy. It was written and directed by Eddie Murphy. Even the courtesy credit of executive producer—usually awarded as a favor to someone who helps guide a production from start to go—goes to the ever-versatile Eddie Murphy. It does deserve some credit. Making his directing debut with *Harlem Nights*, Murphy has created a focal point of 1980s Harlem on a Hollywood backlot. He has brought together three generations of black comedians. And, with his script, he may have set a box-office record for most frequent use of the big, bad, 12-letter expletive swearing national deity. *Harlem Nights* after all, is about being bad (swearing) good. The movie, however, is just bad (swearing) bad.

Harlem Nights was dedicated to the progenitor then, while all men may be created equal, Eddie Murphy is a member class one. Set in 1938, it is a comedy about black gangsters

conning white gangsters in black-tie Harlem. Murphy portrays Quick, a cold-eyed hoodlum whose character is firmly established in the opening scene. It is a salute to Quick's childhood, showing him as a shy seven-year-old orphan delivering cigarettes to the proprietor of a gambling den, Sugar Ray (Richard Pryor). When a disgruntled gambler suddenly pulls a knife on Sugar Ray, the generous punk calmly picks up a gun and fires a bullet through the man's forehead. Daily impressed, Sugar Ray adopts the boy. Twenty years later, they are running one of Harlem's most lucrative after-hours clubs, a glittering place of gambling, drinking and prostitution.

Comedy arrives in the form of an ugly white mobster named Bugsy (Michael Lerner). Aided by a corrupt cop (Danny Aiello), he tries first to take over Sugar Ray's operation and then to destroy it. The mask Sugar Ray uses as protection but to pull up stairs. Quick, however, wants to stay and fight. With his adoptive father, he sets up a phony fix on a boxing match and schemes to deprive Bugsy of a fortune in gambling proceeds. Meanwhile, Quick pursues Bugsy's mistress, a sly Cuban beauty named Dominique (Gloria Gari).

The humor of *Harlem Nights* is crass, child and misogynist—which is troubling new in an Eddie Murphy movie. But, worst of all, it is

not very funny. The profanity of Murphy's dialogue has its moments—in when Quick wonders what a nice girl like Dominique is doing with Bugsy, "a big, fat, sexy, gross, stinking, stinking, 12-sandwich-eating bastard." But the bits are like show-off barbers in a story that never acquires its own momentum.

Despite a flimsy script and a vain director, some of the supporting cast give spirited performances. Lerner and Aiello, the two fine character actors who portray Quick's white rivals, play it so straight that they would be trouble in a gritty drama. In a poignant moment, named Vera, the formidable Della Rossa turns in one of the movie's most memorable episodes of slapstick, in which she beats up Quick's black ally. The comic, Ray, a talented cracker, returns black comedian Rod Fontana's been-beat-a-wary-funk and he makes the best of being the best of bad jokes. Finally, folk-singer host Aretha Hall crows a career's worth of swearing into a cameo as a seething mobster trying to revenge his brother's death.

After going to the trouble of hiring such an interesting cast, Murphy squanders their talents. His use of Richard Pryor is shameful. A comic comedy in which Murphy and Pryor share top billing raises high expectations (Murphy has often referred to Pryor as his "idol"), but there is no sign of chemistry between the two. Casting Pryor not as a buddy but as a second banana, Murphy has given himself all the best lines—and they are acerbic.

Most comedy is based on human foibles. But with Murphy, they are rarely his own. Like *Deliverance* Stallone, he seems unwilling to show vulnerability onscreen. Instead, he builds his appeal on aggression. He shoots off one woman's toe and blows away another of pure black magic after they make love. *Harlem Nights* is not exactly a woman's movie. Nor is it sexy, even from a male point of view. Although Murphy's script often is a blend of bravado and profanity, the scenes, far from being sexually sassy—with the notable exception of the star's own smooth turn. The filmmaker's final mouth, in fact, may mark a genitalist soul. "I'm very grateful, really," he said in an interview with *Rolling Stone*. "I'm a clean freak, if anything. In a day I probably take three or four showers and wash my hands up to 15 times."

Despite all the effort of replicating 1930s Harlem, Murphy's cold-blooded comedy resembles nothing more than a festive version of his own life—the winning and losing, the sex, the mother controversy. But he can afford to be so. After making seven movies that have grossed a total of \$1 billion worldwide, Murphy is Hollywood's King Mole. His movies make money even when they are indelibly bad. As he himself admitted to *Rolling Stone*, Beverly Hills Cop II (1987), which grossed \$275 million, is "a half-squid movie—gratifying the most successful audience picture in history."

He also said that *The Golden Child* (1989), which made more than \$215 million, was "a piece of shit." By those standards, *Harlem Nights* is Hollywood gold.

BRIAN D. JOHNSON

Maclean's FOURTH NATIONAL PHOTO CONTEST Winners

Bob Preston
Victoria, B.C.
♦ GRAND PRIZE ♦

Mary Traill
Toronto, Ontario
♦ SECOND PRIZE ♦

Oscar Van Dongen
Vermilion, Alberta
♦ THIRD PRIZE ♦

In conjunction with Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, Pentax and Kodak, Maclean's is pleased to offer our congratulations to the winners of our Fourth National Photo Contest. The following three pages feature the work of Bob Preston, Mary Traill and Oscar Van Dongen, each offering their own interpretations of the contest's theme: "How Canadians view themselves and their world in 1989."

Integral to the success of this year's contest is the panel of judges from Ryerson's Film and Photography Department who lent us their time and expertise in the difficult task of sorting through the large number of entries we received.

Once again, we'd like to offer our congratulations to the winners, and invite you to enjoy their visions of Canada and its people displayed in the following pages.

OUR PANEL OF JUDGES... The Ryerson Department of Film and Photography offers one of the most distinguished Still Photography programs in the country, providing both specialized and practical study in the applications of contemporary photography. Students benefit from a diverse, experienced faculty and one of the largest, best-equipped facilities in North America. Maclean's is fortunate this year to have three of the program's instructors as our panel of judges. Our thanks to Hans Westerhloot, Program Director, Still Photography, Bob Gooker, Professor, and Henry Condit, Instructor, for their time and efforts.

Maclean's
THE WELL-INFORMED CHOICE



RYERSON

PENTAX

Bob Preston
Victoria, B.C.

GRAND PRIZE

Judges' Comments:

"As judges, we found that Bob Preston's mini-portfolio was a very strong entry with images that work well as a set at several levels."

Prizes:

Pentax SF1N camera, complete with an SMCP-F 35mm-70mm lens and 25 rolls of Kodak Ektar film. Suggested retail value \$1,430.00.



Victoria, British Columbia, Canada

Mary Traill
Toronto, Ontario

SECOND PRIZE

Judges' Comments:

"Mary Traill's portfolio is very different in content but yet very topical in terms of the current Canadian scene."

Prizes:

Pentax SF-10 camera with an SMCP-F 35mm-70mm lens and 25 rolls of Kodak Ektar film. Suggested retail value \$1,278.00.



Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Oscar Van Dongen
Vermilion, Alberta

THIRD PRIZE
CONTESTANT

Judges' Comments:

"We find Oscar Van Dongen's submission a lovely set of photographs showing the grand Canadian landscape to good advantage."

Prize:

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Painting by numbers

Art prices at auctions go through the roof

In the end, the main event of Sotheby's fall auction of Impressionist and modern art in New York City last week—the debut sale of one of Pablo Picasso's most colorful works—was almost anticlimactic. The weeks before had raged over whether *Au Lapin Agile*, a 1905 oil-on-canvas portrait of the artist's so-called core period, would fetch yet another record price for a painting—or if instead it would prove to be the making of the expected market for international art.

When the work, draped in gray curtains, finally appeared on the after-late-pid-fires before the packed sales a hush of anticipation fell over the crowd. Sotheby's auction chairman, John Martin, presided in a velvet-palad all to one sale, opened the bidding at a covering \$20 million (U.S.), and its price kept quickly by million-dollar increments. The drama ended three minutes later when Martin slammed his gavel on the final bid, \$46.7 million (U.S.)—\$48 million (G.D.)—delivered via telephone from a buyer less than the previous day in a glassed-in wall.

The identity of the bidder was announced—Philadelphia publishing billionaire Walter Annenberg. But only light applause rippled through the visibly disappointed crowd of more than 1,000, which included author Tom Wolfe and French actor Alain Delon, although it was the third-highest price paid for a work of art at an auction, the sale was still far off the \$73-million record set two years before in the same room by the van Gogh still life *Irises*. Nor did it top the record the Picasso set there last May with the \$55-million sale of another self-portrait, *Le Fumeur*. On the other hand, the fact that *Au Lapin Agile* sold within the range predicted by auction experts—and that Sotheby's rang up a record \$316 million in sales that night—seemed single proof that the art market continues to be healthy, despite complaints about sellers' greed and new concerns about the integrity of the auction system. Martin told reporters after the sale: "The results reflect a market that is solid, resilient and healthy."

Pieces of a punk-band-style collage of the art market have shored in recent months, as prices have soared and indications of slackness among big-league buyers. Many artists say their prices are the greatest indicator—and that Sotheby's and its archrival, Christie's, are largely to blame. Competition between the two auction houses has pushed them to make overly ambitious predictions to potential sellers, and to resort to outright hype to push the work. Sotheby's news release described *Au*



Picasso's *Au Lapin Agile*, now among the world's costliest works

Lapin Agile, a canvas showing Picasso in a luncheon setting, as "the most important 20th-century work of art ever to be offered."

Underlying much of the concern—particularly among the many collectors who now buy for investment purposes—was the revelation last month that the publisher of the record-breaking *Price*, Australian financier Alan Bond, had in fact bought the painting with the help of a \$36-million loan from Sotheby's itself. Bond, whose business empire has suffered financial setbacks, still owns a portion of the debt; the painting, it was revealed, has been sold at auction by Sotheby's since mid-September.

While the auctioneers maintain that the mar-

ket is in no danger, a sale earlier last week at Christie's seemed to suggest otherwise, as seven paintings in the 19th-century Paul Matisse Collection went unsold. "I don't know whether it was greed on the part of the sellers, or simply the uncertainty of the situation, but it was a disaster," said Charles Cowles, who owns a respected gallery in New York's SoHo district.

The worry was widespread. One well-known New York dealer who consigned a half-dozen works to auction at the two houses told *Art Week* that he had been called by both at dawn and asked to lower his "reserve," or minimum selling price, on the pieces. The day of the Sotheby's sale, the stock of the company that owns the house fell 8 1/2 per cent in anticipation of a major collapse in art prices.

But, for the most part, the day's predictions were not borne out. All but four of the 14 works offered at Sotheby's last week were sold, and record prices were set for a number of artists. Japanese investors—widely considered an important beneficiary of the market's strength—were very active, buying at least five of the top seven sales. One collector, Shigeo Kameyama, spent \$31 million during the evening, a week after paying \$24 million for American artist William de Kooning's *Interchange*, a record for a living artist.

Perhaps more significant than the sale of *Au Lapin Agile* was the fierce bidding that followed on *Le Promenade*, a portrait by Edouard Manet that finally sold to an anonymous Japanese dealer. Auctioneer Marco Stibitz played the crowd of bidders, finally closing the sale at \$17 million, well above the house estimate. The seller, Nim Bond, whose final payment on *Arise* is due next month, Dean Brooks, president of Sotheby's North America, said later, "The proceeds of the sale will pay down a significant portion of the amount Mr. Bond owes."

During the next few weeks, an art-market fever will likely persist as two more major Picasso works go on the auction block. His 1901 painting *Le Matin d'Alger* is to go on sale at Christie's in London on Nov. 27, with the auction house predicting it will bring \$18 million. And *Portrait of a Woman*, a canvas dating from 1906 or 1907, is to be sold on Nov. 30 by Paris auctioneers Bonhams & Gebelin, with an estimated selling price of more than \$42 million. The house is prices for works by the modern and Impressionist artists will not go on, however, even their greatest boosters agree that to long in the long term, the auction houses—which make a 10-per-cent commission on each sale—will continue to ease the grid.

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☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ No

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☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ No

TELEVISION

Closing the doors

*A documentary decries
immigration policy*

WHO GETS IN?
(CBC Nov. 21, 8 p.m.)

As Canada's senior immigration official in Nairobi, Kenya, Mike Molloy had the power to change lives. Until recently, Molloy oversaw a territory that encompassed 38 countries and 270 million people in East and Central Africa. Who Gets In is a factual Canadian National Film Board documentary about Canada's immigration policy that was made while Molloy was still in Nairobi. In the film, applicants including refugee seekers who have been turned away by their governments plead their case before Molloy. Looking into the camera, the earnest, mid-western official says that his role is to "help select good people" and to "keep the racism out to the extent that we can." But as the film makes clear, it is not only racism who are denied entry; there are three million refugees in Molloy's former territory but, by quota, only 300 of them will get into Canada.

Toronto-based director Barry Greenwell argues that Canada's immigration policies are antiquated. The film, which is narrated by former CBC correspondent Ann Melina, notes that regulations governing applicants for residency in Canada have become more stringent recently. It used to be possible to come to the country and stay by claiming to be a political refugee. But Ottawa changed the law earlier this year. Now, a two-member panel interviews everyone requesting political asylum, and unsuccessful petitioners may be deported.

The documentary portrays Canada as a hypocritical nation—one that welcomes wealthy immigrants with open arms, but shuts the door firmly on nearly everyone else. From Africa, the film claims that one out of every five newcomers to Canada is from there, and it describes how wealthy immigrants—including a man who wants to make millions out of B.C. salmon sales—have little difficulty obtaining residency permits. Straightforward, bristling with anecdotal and sometimes shocking, *Who Gets In?* intelligently questions federal policy. At the film's end, narrator Melina declares, "The truth is, most of Canada's immigrant population wouldn't get in today." And she adds, "The irony is, most Canadians wouldn't enter."

PAMELA YOUNG

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to get to the next title. The saga of Noah's Ark leads into a compelling account of a modern-day footage contest about a Mediterranean cruise liner. Reminiscence of the 1986 sinking of the Achille Lauro cruise ship, the chapter's fictional protagonist is a pop historian, an iconoclast self-engaged media star who is the duped lecturer on ancient civilization. The Arab hijackers prevail upon him to deliver another kind of lecture to the frightened passengers—a historical and highly offensive justification of the fact that the terrorists are going to kill two of them per hour until their demands are met. The historian does one of life's classic dilemmas, in Barne's words, "the fine line between self-interest and altruism." And when he decides to get out of it by plotting with the hijackers that he and the rest are nothing but civilians, he is told sternly by the Arab terrorist: "There are no civilians anymore."

In his voyage through human folly and endeavor, Barne's slips back and forth a time and technique—from the triumph of an actual trial in 18th-century France of woodsmen chewing away at a lobster's frame, to a fictional female survivor of nuclear holocaust who is executed in an eldritch, questioning her own sanity. He emerges from a factual account of the shipwreck of the French sailing vessel *Mutine* off the West African coast in 1816 to a journalistic level-headed analysis of how the disaster might have been transformed into a famous 1849 oil painting by Théodore Géricault—which, in turn, leads to a reflection on how, over the years, catastrophe has been turned into art.

Subsequent chapters include an archly told tale of an American instrument who goes searching for the remains of Noah's ark on a mountain-top in Turkey and a harrowing, partly factual account of the boatload of Jewish refugees who wandered the world in 1939 in search of a safe haven while being turned down by various countries. Throughout, Barne is a satirist, almost to the point of being too clever. He jokes on the images, links stories and shows with enviable ease and has a go at his own side mostly. As the woodsmen gnaw at way through history and the book—copping up several chapters—Barne's central, warmer souls come to seem more like stunts and less like writing that is supposed ultimately to connect with the outside world.

The book ends with a satirical description of heaven giving us an average sports-loving Brit who dreams that he is dead. For him, paradise turns out to be an abundance of "acc, grill, shopping, dinner, meeting famous people and not feeling bad," until he is so sick of it that he wants to jump life after death and not have to deal with an endless procession of parties. In the same way, Barne's book assembles that very vision of heaven—a succession of literary goodies that seems to offer everything but in reality picks less of an emotional punch that might be expected. It is as if history has been reversed through the lens, bypassing the end. The said, however, hangs for more.

JENNIFER THOMPSON

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THE VOICE OF THE BLUE JAYS

BOOKS

Prehistoric monsters

Did evolution change course in the Rockies?

WONDERFUL LIFE: THE BURGESS SHALE AND THE NATURE OF HISTORY
By Stephen Jay Gould
(Penguin, 347 pages, \$27.95)



Bob McCown/ABC

A

both a serious scientist and a popularizer. Stephen Jay Gould delights in asking provocative questions. His belief is that the most important natural forces on earth are found not in Africa, but in the Rocky Mountains of Canada. Gould, a Harvard University professor whose previous works include *The Mismeasure of Man* and *An Outcast from Eden*, dedicates his new book that revisits the Burgess Shale quarry in British Columbia's Yoho National Park to the way in the history of life, including human evolution, Gould sets out his case in *Wonderful Life: The Burgess Shale and the Nature of History*, which is based on recent examinations of 508-million-year-old fossils found in 1989 at the site, near the Alberta border. The Burgess Shale is the nucleus of an ancient sea. Less than a city block long, it contains more varieties of life, now in fossil form, than all five modern oceans combined. The fossils lay undisturbed and undisturbed as stones at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., for more than 40 years—and scientists, not including the author, began to re-evaluate them. With his lightly readable and superbly illustrated book, Gould reassures the new evidence and uses it to challenge some of the most widely held notions of evolution, including Darwin's theory of natural selection, also called survival of the fittest.

With baring glass, Gould describes the fossilized sea creatures found in the Burgess Shale as "weird." One, called *Oryzodonta*, had five eyes and fed itself with segmented, flexible, frontal appendages much like a modern-day house fly. Two others that particularly fascinate Gould are *Hallucigenia*, "which had an anatomy to match its name," and *Anomalocaris*, the largest animal of its time at up to seven inches in length. "It was a voracious predator with a circular pin," the original discoverer, paleontologist Charles Doolittle Walcott, long ago said of the *Sauropodomorph*, which he classified the creatures as oddball ancestors of present-day organisms and suggested them a place on the evolutionary ladder as it was then understood. But in the 1970s, paleontologist Harry B. Whittington of Cambridge University and two of his graduate students discovered that there was more to the fossils than experts on the surface of the rock. Dismissing the rock with "detrital" tools, they uncovered the full three-dimensional structure of the animals and concluded that many of them possessed important adaptive, or major, features of animal life—and had no evolutionary connection to present-day life forms.

That, to Gould, was a revolutionary discovery. He suggests that these creatures were subjected to an unusual natural catastrophe. The sea floor by accident was likely preserved by a mud slide. The creatures became extinct, Gould says, not because they were too fit for their surviving species, but because they happened to be in the wrong place at the wrong time. Indeed, he argues repeatedly that a different calamity—or even a slight variation in a creature—would have led evolution



Gould: fine storyteller

along another path, in which case humans might not have evolved at all. Evolution, he argues, cannot be described in terms of laws or with the traditional ladder model, showing inevitable progress upward. There are evolutionary rules, says Gould, but they operate in the background. The rest is chance or, as he puts it, contingency.

Wonderful Life is a wonderfully first of its kind. But to paleontologists, such as to be found in the details, says Gould, and he does not spend the anatomical and historical particulars. Rapidly studied drawings by Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, and the Royal Ontario Museum (ROM) greatly assist in the understanding and appreciation of the animals.

Further work on the Burgess fossils is to be spearheaded by paleontologist Desmond Price of the ROM. Gould credits his work with some of the best of recent discoveries, including the slightly lobster-like *Sinaiacanthus*, nicknamed "Steak Claw." It will be up to Collins and others to determine the significance of Gould's evolutionary theories. Meanwhile, with *Wonderful Life*, Gould demonstrates that he has the, if any, peers as a scientific storyteller.

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Retail giant Canadian Tire started small

FREEWHEELING

By Ian Brown
(Meyer and Collier 339 ppn, \$28.95)

American novelist F. Scott Fitzgerald once wrote that "the very rich... are different from you and me." But at *Freewheeling*, author Ian Brown offers a dissenting view. His subject is Toronto's leading Bigles family, founders and major share-

holders of retailing giant Canadian Tire. Corp. Ltd., which has more than 400 dealer-owned associate stores across the country with sales of \$2 billion a year. In a high-octane blend of solid business reporting and streetwise criticism, Brown demonstrates that the Bigles may indeed have more money than the rest of us, but otherwise they are a "willing, talking, squabbling microcosm of the Canadian middle class"—not so different after all. Despite that situation, writes Brown, the Bigles are in the same league as the Salvos, Broadbents and Brudenises, with their vast family-owned Canadian corporations—albeit that, they account for "roughly a third of the economy." And, like the other dynasties, the Bigles started small.



Brown: an empire built on automotive supplies

and A. J. became president that the family doled out. In 1967, they became Canadian Tire Corp.—"Canadian," A. J. explained, "because it sounded loud."

In the following years, the company opened franchise outlets across the country as it expanded into competitively priced hardware, sporting and household goods. Most of its stores, meanwhile, are located in good areas; the author points out that dealers like Archibald Brown of Barrie, Ont., are now millionaires.

company grew bigger and richer. But McMaster's rapid, computer-driven expansion proved costly. The company made serious tactical errors, including the disastrous 1981 acquisition of White Stores Inc., a money-losing home-and-auto-supply chain in the United States. Those setbacks gave A. J. and his three children—Alfred, David and Martha, who are 60 per cent of the company's common shares—an excuse to dump McMaster in 1985.

But that event only heightened the fierce struggle among the children, the dealers and outside investors for control of the company. In the fall of 1986, the children tried to sell the company to a group of dealers in a way that antedated a clause in the company's bylaws guaranteeing Glen A. Brown shareholders certain minority profits. The shareholders protested, and after several days of dramatic testimony at the Ontario Securities Commission, the committee blocked the deal.

Freewheeling has a sharply drawn cast with as many plots as spokes in a wheel. Although the author's portrayal of the Bigles says is a parody of Canadian capitalism does not always ring true, his look is perceptive, and his word with punchy one-liners ("The company's retreating strategy in British Columbia underwent more physical changes than a 14-year-old boy"). Brown's freewheeling account illustrates how the wildly successful growth of a family-owned corporation can credit its own version of historical myths.

NORTON KETTS

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NONFICTION

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- 2 Onions Inside Out, Cameron (4)
- 3 Resonance, Day (2)
- 4 The Season of Empty Life, Dupont (4)
- 5 Other Times, Ripper (1)
- 6 The Canadian Living Book: Cookbook, Power (3)
- 7 A Woman Named Jordan, Reynolds (3)
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Compiled by Ryan Berube

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A rendezvous in Warsaw

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

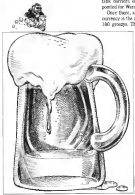
When you and I were young Magyar, 150 years ago, your father's agent did a lot of foolish things. When you are a college youth, foolishness is to be expected (well, forgiven). Only necessary reveals how goofy were things in the past. This time, your agent was scouting about Europe on a Vespa scooter, a machine that didn't go quite that rough where you could kill yourself but could still get you in a lot of trouble. Your agent had made it as far as Stockholm, to visit the parents, Hungarian who had lived in Shanghai, of a dear friend.

The project at hand was a rendezvous, on July 1 in Warsaw—at high noon under the clock in the main railway station—with an representative of the domestic persuasion. This involved a long trek, one procured, both down through Sweden, across to Denmark, down through West Germany and then to the isolated location of West Berlin sitting in East German territory.

My friend's father, a sensible doctor, pointed out that from the southern tip of Sweden there was a ferry going across the Baltic Sea to Sassnitz in East Germany. Being dumb and young and foolish, it did seem to me a considerable time and mileage, that romantic meeting at the clock awaiting. Your agent arrived in Sassnitz, saw his car and official papers, talked to the machine-gun-toting authorities. After much conversation, it being determined that I couldn't swim back to Sweden, your agent was forced a one-day pass to cross East Germany and get to West Berlin faithfully.

Fortworth did not include, some hours later, heavy rain and a sudden patch of coldness on the roadway. Your agent's Vespa went careening and your agent went another way. A kindly farmer picked up the remains of both of us, dragged us into his barn and, towards the padded side of his cow, filed me with hot tea while he hunched the wretched machine back into working condition.

By the time the body and the Vespa were back in shape, there was no hope of making Berlin within the one-day instructions. Rounding a corner, there appeared a scene right out



of the Katersommer Kask, a flock of shouting, flailing Germans in front of a delightful country inn. It was not a rat or a family dead in its sleep, but the usual unexpected, drunk, but folks who a drink had such was foreign that there was a struggle to get him out.

A room was supplied, with an elevator four feet thick, and your agent graciously went downstairs for dinner in the top six. Then, sitting across the room, were three gentlemen. "Veggie," the divided East Germany has. Your youthful agent's heart sank, his one-day pass in his pocket, his head screaming to buy meat in his potatoes. Farewell, world.

A large flag of beer arrived on the table. Fessler—evil sure, this had with my own potato—decided to the customer. The kitchen hear, placed, pointed to the three people across the room who were raising their glasses to tribute. This a joke? This real? Horrified, your agent—no drink-lucky—went

a round the way. More raised glasses at a dinner. More rounds sent back. The mutual assistance would not end. Mashed up, proceeded. In the future of European reunification, was on side? It was a two-and-a-half-hour night.

In Berlin—this was four years before the Wall was built—the Vespa used to take its delivery through the Broadcasting Gate next to the other side just to see how bad the restaurants were. They were. In West Berlin, there was purchased some Polish walking-around money. As innocent as always, your agent one day drove through the Broadcasting Gate for the last time, surrounded his way through some tank barriers on the edge of the city and pointed for Warsaw.

Once there, a problem evolved. The Polish currency is the zloty. In every zloty there are 100 groups. The official is a, artificially rate was one zloty to the dollar but it seemed I had purchased them in West Berlin at four to the dollar. The lousy groups, therefore, were not only losing a bit to four agent's five, plus but were practically worthless and so were spent into the waste-basket in the Bristol Hotel, which served the best pecked henning in territory.

There was another problem. Your agent had lost his glasses in a ditch in Holland while helping a suspicious change a tire (which is another novel). So we had to wear sunglasses, even at midnight. A head-on delay for any goofy youth raising Europe—had turned out to be bright and for some strange reason. The sources of a contempt American salesman of dark glasses and a red beard who threw country into water-proofer baskets at

the Bristol Hotel resulted in waters flowing such other in the trench where I supposed being mean. It was one and only unpleasant story of a Rockefeller abroad.

The problem with the 24-hour sunglasses reached such a state that I confessed to the government tourism people that I had to cut the rest short to get to West Berlin and make new spectacles. There were serious problems—rowing, diving, up, no paper—getting out of Poland and lack through East Germany would you treat anyone with Hollywood shades and a red beard? But eventually we—the Vespa and I—made it to Frankfurt, the Bay Forest of Düsseldorf, and then waiting in a bank account were the remnants of my zloty account—translated back into the official exchange rate.

Your panicked agent ended up with a profit. It was obviously the start of the Polish debt problem. And the lady never did show up.

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Equipment shown may be optional. *June 1989 issue



Three wise men.

Having good taste is knowing what tastes good.